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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

France Wrestles With Riots

U. S. N. Fliers Set Hop Mark

Japan Professes Strange Fear

Austria Battles the Nazis

Peru Honors Secretary Hull

Africa's Lions Sniff at Autos

FRANCE is suddenly rocked by the freeing of passions long pent up. Paris struggles against the wildest rioting known in many years, as an outgrowth of the disclosure that the huge Stavisky bond swindles were possible through connivance of public officials. Police and the Republican Guard fight the mobs back from the Chamber of Deputies. Royalists, with students predominating, are at the forefront of the trouble. Deputies charge the officers with killing Stavisky to avoid more disclosures. Premier Chautemps denies this, admitting faults of officials and promising full investigation. He fails in his effort to force a vote of confidence and the Chamber is adjourned in an uproar. Chautemps alleges a conspiracy to overthrow the Republican régime—The Stavisky case seems but the match to a long-gathering explosion.

¶ Six American navy airplanes successfully complete the greatest overseas flight in aviation history. Lieut.-Commander Knefler McGinnis sets his fleet down in Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, 24 hours and 45 minutes after leaving San Francisco, 2400 land miles away. Each of the 30 men aboard does his part and the flight, the longest hop ever made en masse, is carried out exactly as scheduled. Fog adds to the difficulties of flying far out and landing on a comparative speck in the sea. This flight stabilizes everything behind it—It in turn will dim when more records go tumbling tomorrow.

¶ Japan's Foreign Office says the squadron flight from San Francisco to Honolulu was to be expected in view of recent aviation developments. But it does not make Japan happy. The same spokesman says aviation gives man increased powers, but that it remains to be seen whether man will use them for good or evil. A Japanese magazine quotes Vice-Admiral Suetsugu as saying Japan is preparing to defend itself against America's policy of hostilely encircling it. The speech is hard to understand—The Admiral's words encircle no known facts.

¶ Austria begins striking solid blows to break up Nazi plots and the entire movement. Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss trades a part of his dictatorial powers to the Heimwehr for their support and gives Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey charge of police and gendarmerie to attack the Nazis. Alfred E. Frauenfeld, Nazi leader in Vienna, and his associates are jailed. Judges who have delayed punishment of Nazis under arrest are to be removed. A bitter battle of Government against the Nazis is ahead—Dollfuss declares he has both the will and the strength to save Austria.

¶ The United States begins to operate under the new liquor tax law, which is estimated to bring in from $450,000,000 to $600,000,000 a year. The Senate passes the measure and President Roosevelt signs it, but not until after clauses discriminating against nations defaulting in their debt payments are omitted. But the Senate re-registers its feeling on the debt matter by passing a bill imposing heavy penalties on persons buying or selling bonds of the defaulting nations. Paris, Brussels and Warsaw at once buzz indignantly—Why not let bygones be bygones? say they.

¶ Peru hears Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, declare a great new epoch in Pan-American relations has been born. At a banquet given in his honor at Lima by President Oscar Benavides he says the recent conference at Montevideo was the most important in history. It reflected the deep yearning of every home in the Americas, he explains—"It generated a fierce sentiment for peace."

¶ The United States may well be astonished at the traffic in revolvers as disclosed by Senator Royal S. Copeland, who heads the racketeering investigation. Since the World War American manufacturers have turned out 500,000 pistols a year and 1,000,000 have been imported. Pistols last endlessly, and the total number now in the country is estimated at 20,000,000. About 79 per cent of the 12,500 annual homicides are committed with them. Public indignation begins to look toward prohibitive legislation—Which does America prefer to keep, its pistols or its people?

¶ South Africa has strange experiences with lions it is not hunting owing to a prolonged drought in the interior. In Kreuger National Park the tawny beasts have come out in numbers to drink from the rivers and they lounge through the heat of the day along the river roads. Motorists have learned that the proper procedure is to sit tight and drive very slowly when a kingly lion stalks out to sniff the car. He is harmless so long as he does not begin to agitate his tail—But how the mightiest motorist does watch that telltale tail!

Senate Urged To Take Action On Revolvers

Flood of Pistols Swamp U. S. Since World War and Still Growing

Any Man Can Buy One

Senator Copeland Declares Small Arm Is Generally Used by Gangsters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Startling figures on the traffic in firearms in the United States were given to the Senate by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York, in connection with his investigation of racketeering, kidnaping and other forms of crime.

Since the end of the World War, the United States has imported from abroad more than 1,000,000 pistols, Senator Copeland said. Domestic American manufacturers are turning out about 500,000 pistols a year. Since the war the United States has added to its supply of pistols and revolvers by 7,000,000 to 8,000,000.

The life of a revolver is almost endless. Accordingly, taking into account the number of pistols and revolvers on hand before the war, and those subsequently added, there are between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 pistols and revolvers now in the United States, according to the Senator.

Pistols Slay Many

Pointing out the significance of this figure, Senator Copeland said that 79 per cent of America's extraordinary total of around 12,500 annual homicides are committed with this type of weapon, as against a percentage of only 17 in England, 11 in Australia and one in Japan.

"Any gangster who wants to get a pistol can get one," said Senator Copeland. "That weapon is the instrument of choice in almost all the crimes committed. That ought not to be so."

In view of the facts disclosed by Senator Copeland the proposed legislation incorporated in a licensing bill offered yesterday, along with 13 other anticrime bills, appears to come a long way from being a remedy. He proposes merely to license all manufacturers of small arms, ammunition makers, and all retailers, while putting identifying marks on the guns and ammunition. No regulations are proposed to limit the sale of such weapons to the public.

Licensing the Buyer

"But why don't you license the buyer?" demanded Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, when Senator Copeland reached this point. "Why not have the purchaser exhibit a card at the time he buys the ammunition?"

Senator Copeland admitted that he had thought of that, too. He dismissed the idea, however, as merely "a good suggestion," and pointed out that it will be a great help to police to be able to identify the make of the bullet after the crime has been commited.

Conversations with Senators here indicates that a number of them are wondering if it would not be an even better idea to prevent the crime from being committed by holding up the supply of bullets and revolvers.

Senator Copeland told about the rackets which he had investigated with his committee studying crime in the past several months.

Really Up to People

"Is it possible for federal legislation to correct these evils so long as the public will permit them?" de-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Byrd Flight Reveals No Land 1100 Miles North of South Pole

ABOARD BYRD FLAGSHIP EN ROUTE TO LITTLE AMERICA, Jan. 11 (Delayed) (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd made his third flight into the Pacific Quadrant of Antarctica today.

He and three companions took off from a stretch of open water near the main ice pack at latitude 69 degrees, 50 minutes south, longitude 152 degrees, 21 minutes west. The flight carried him south to lattitude 71 degrees, 45 minutes, to about 1100 nautical miles north of the pole when he was forced to turn back by bad weather two hours and five minutes after taking off.

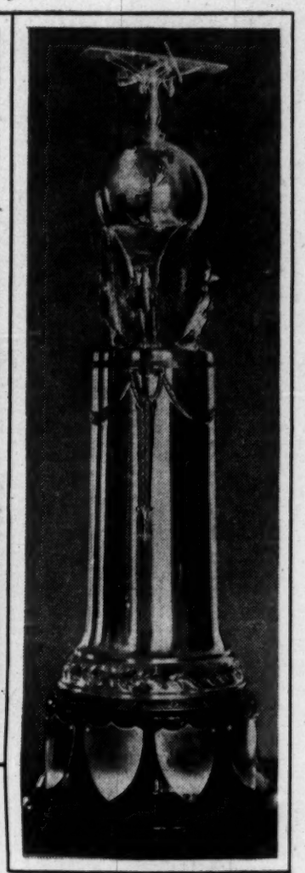
"I saw no land," Admiral Byrd reported. "It is pretty safe to say now that no land exists any nearer than the coastal fronts of King Edward VII and Marie Byrd Lands. . . . It is just ice covered ocean."

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP IN THE ANTARCTIC (Via Mackay Radio), Jan. 12 (AP)—The flagship of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's antarctic expedition drove full speed down the 152d meridian at 4 p. m. yesterday toward Little America on an open sea hitherto supposedly barred to navigation by the most formidable ice pack off Antarctica.

At noon her position was latitude 69.02 south, longitude 152.20 west—about 700 miles northeast of Little America and 600 miles due west of the favored passage into the Ross Sea.

The ice pack of the Pacific Quadrant cannot be seen.

Planes the Only Specks in Miami Sky



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Trophies of the Race

Top Left—Army Planes in Formation Over Miami Municipal Air Field. Top Right—The Freddie Lund Memorial Trophy for Aeronautics. Bottom Left—The Col. E. H. R. Green Trophy. Bottom Right—Little Jackie Schultz Thinks of the Races He Expects to Win Some Day.

Living Cost Rise Of 5.2 Per Cent In Six Months Noted

Labor Secretary Issues Figures to Combat 'Lot of Loose Talk'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—To combat "a lot of loose talk about the rise in prices," Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced figures today revealing that the cost of living for families of wage earners increased 5.2 per cent during the last six months of 1933.

But when compared to the cost of living back in the boom times of 1927 and 1928, the December figures show a decrease of 21.1 per cent. The Secretary's announcement was based on a survey made by Mr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, covering 32 widely scattered cities.

At the same time, Miss Perkins announced that the bureau is completing another study showing that average family earnings have shown increases in virtually all industries in the last six months, offsetting the higher cost of living to some extent.

The Secretary said it should be remembered that living costs of December, 1933, were still 37.6 below those of June, 1920, and that this means that some products were still being sold below cost.

Every item on the family budget of the working man went up in the last six months of 1933, except rents. The largest rise was in the household furnishing goods group where there was an increase of 11.6 per cent. Clothing costs advanced by 11.5 per cent, food by 9.1 per cent, fuel and light by 7.2 per cent and miscellaneous items including laundry, transportation, etc., by slightly less than 1 per cent. Rents, meanwhile, declined by 4.3 per cent.

In the 32 cities covered, the greatest rise occurred in Norfolk, Va., where living costs advanced 8 per cent. Jacksonville, Fla., showed the second largest net gain with an increase of 7.4 per cent. Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Scranton, Penna., each showed an advance of 6½ per cent.

Planes at Miami Thrill Big Crowd At Annual Races

Famous Fliers Thick as Flies—Army, Navy and Marine Corps Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 12.—One of the largest aggregations of military planes ever assembled was on the Municipal Air Field when the sixth all-American air races opened here yesterday. Racing planes of all types to be entered in the many events and flown by famous pilots were lined up. Planes were arriving all day from the north as many fliers were held up on the way south by bad weather conditions encountered north of here.

A clear sky and bright sunshine aided in giving a festive air to the scene as thousands of spectators

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Ian Amphib of Loch Ness, Scotland, Sought by Reporters for an 'Interview'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCH NESS, Scot.—So much interest has been aroused by the alleged amphibian "monster" which is supposed to live in the lake here that almost every London newspaper has sent a special representative to the spot to try for an "exclusive interview."

Even certain French newspapers made a feature of a bulletin of the latest news of the queer denizen of the Loch. Recently the beast is said to have been seen on land, to have chased a boat, and to have posed for its photograph. Unfortunately the photograph was not as clear as it might have been. The monster's highly original features, which have been so much described—its face is said to resemble a horse's, with whiskers, and eyes like automobile lamps—were not visible. Nor were its neck, head, fins or legs. It just looked like a big lump.

But if it exists it must be quite clever, for it has beaten Robinson Crusoe's Man Friday at his own game. A big game hunter, who is searching the lake, recently discovered five big footprints in the sand—and no more. Man Friday only left one. As these footprints led to the bank and there were no further traces, there is a common belief here that once it got there the monster must have either flown, sunk or evaporated.

The monster's last sign of activity was reported by a man on the bank who was watching the big game hunter's motor boat. He declared that it followed the boat for some time. This, as someone else remarked, looked "as if the poor wee beastie were gettin' some fun out of it, anyway."

Massachusetts Excels All States In Defrosting Its Closed Banks

Special Banking Commission Pleased With Record Chartered Institutions, With Release of $44,500,000 in Funds

With the release of $44,500,000 of the impounded funds in state-chartered Massachusetts banks, the Commonwealth presents a record for getting money back to depositors, unexcelled by any other State.

This is the conclusion of the special commission for the investigation and study of the banking structure, which has compiled comparative figures on the process of bank liquidations among the states.

In Massachusetts 349,623 depositors tucked their bankbooks away like useless withered leaves, but through the revivifying activities of the Bank Commissioner's office the owners of 319,255 of these books have taken them out of storage to the bank windows for a portion of their savings.

Altogether 41.6 per cent of the impounded bank assets have been liquidated. Although 17 state-chartered banks closed their doors before the bank holiday, it was found that conservators were needed for but five Massachusetts banks. Only one Massachusetts bank has been unable to release some part of its deposits, and if this bank should declare a dividend, the committee asserts the liquidation record of the Commonwealth would excel that of all other states.

The commercial depositors have not fared so well, the report shows. Whereas all but 7832 of the savings depositors have received a portion of their savings, there are 22,536 commercial depositors unable to realize a cent on their bank books.

The process of liquidation has been considerably accelerated during the last two months by loans from the RFC. Some apprehension has developed among state officials relative to accepting this assistance, for the RFC makes its loans through the purchase of preferred stock in the beneficiary banks, thus gaining voting power and potential control over state banks.

Massachusetts has maintained such a record for bank stability that Senator Joseph B. Cotton chairman of the bank committee has concluded the system of banking in the Commonwealth was safer than any other, the Federal Reserve System not excluded.

Indicative of this stability is the record of deposit shrinkage from 1931 to 1933 as contrasted with two of the leading banking states; thus

	Shrinkage
Pennsylvania	23.6 per cent
Illinois	36.5 per cent
Massachusetts	12.5 per cent

Again Massachusetts's state banks have emerged ahead of the national

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Things Present

Our readers often write good editorials; and the second contribution under "Letters to the Monitor" is one that should be pinned over kitchen sinks and pasted into hats. Editoral page.

To be sure, it is written as prose; but readers will find that "Revisiting a River" is a poem. Home Forum page.

Stocking-wearers, attention! Do you know what to wear with what? Then read "Stockings Harmonized and Contrasted" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage adds homely philosophy to the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the News of Art, Music and the Theater page, Progress in Education page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, and the weekly World News Map.

Ely Asks $10,000,000 Of 'Gas' Tax Funds To Balance Budget

Either That, Governor Says in Message, or $19,500,000 Levied on Cities and Towns—Still for Sales Impost

Proposal Is Expected to Rouse Stern Opposition in Legislature

Call for $57,251,896 to Meet State Expenses Is Lowest for Five Years but $7,000,000 Above Estimate—Looks to PWA for Roads

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today submitted to the Legislature his message on the budget which stands at $57,251,896, the smallest in five years but about $7,000,000 above estimated revenues.

To balance the budget, the Governor presented the legislators with the choice of a state tax of $19,500,000 levied on the cities or a transfer of $10,000,000 from the gasoline fund. He recommended the latter. In all events it will be a hard nut for the legislators to crack, for last year's transfer of $8,000,000 from the gasoline fund evoked plenty of legislative hair-pulling and it is doubtful if the addition of $2,000,000 more will calm this body.

Reiterates Sales Tax Plea

The Governor reiterated his plea for the retail sales tax originally set forth in his annual address. Fear that the wrath of powerful constituencies would terminate many promising legislative careers should not be taken seriously by the legislators, the Governor said. And he supported his assurance by reference to the gasoline tax, which, he said, was a sales tax and which, according to him, exoked little serious reprisal from the Legislature.

"The sales tax," he declared, "is not a stop-gap measure seeking merely to stem the tide of real estate depression. It goes beyond this and sets the course for increased activity in building development, investment and security. It makes the state self-supporting without contributions through the collection of taxes in the various communities of the Commonwealth. It increases our credit and prepares us for any strain incident to this reconstruction period."

With the Governor's budget message was submitted the report of the budget commissioner, Mr. Carl A. Raymond, in collaboration with Mr. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission of administration and finance.

Federal Fund for Roads

The Governor further declared that the federal grant made for public works construction would amount to about $6,000,000 for highways in the State, a sum that otherwise would have to be taken from the gasoline tax. This fact, according to him, more than compensates for the transfer of the gasoline revenue.

The Governor repeated his stand that the main advantage sought by the State is a reduction on the carrying charges of real estate, commercial property and home property. He averred moreover that the State should not be satisfied with a state tax of $9,500,000 but should seek its complete elimination, an objective possible through the application of the sales tax, he said.

The report of the budget commission seconded the Governor's plea for a sales tax.

"Several states in the last two or three years have enacted laws generally known as sales taxes," the report stated. "Without such laws in Massachusetts we believe the taxpayers will recognize that all state revenues, including revenues received from the tax on gasoline, must be applied to relieve the burden of the state tax."

Brunt of Burdens Of Unemployment Borne by Children

First Relief Census Gives Intimate Glimpse Into Home Tragedies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—That the tragedy of unemployment is being taken out largely on children and young people was confirmed by results of the first relief census made public today by Mr. Corrington Gill, director of research and statistics of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Forty-two per cent of all the persons receiving relief were children under 16 years of age, was one of the startling facts revealed by the census, which covers October, 1933. Significance was added by the fact that this group represents only about 31 per cent of the total population of the nation. In round figures, there were found to be 5,500,000 children on the relief rolls of the country which were carrying about 12,500,000 persons.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, said the disclosure brought home to relief authorities their serious responsibility. "It makes us humble," he declared, adding that his office is under no illusions that the unemployed have been taken care of satisfactorily everywhere. He indicated that the census would be followed hereafter as a guide to the type of relief given in various communities.

Many interesting facts about the families who are managing to maintain a home with the assistance of public relief agencies are portrayed by the census, which set a record count-taking for the Government. Some 12,000 persons worked at least part-time in completing the census within 30 days.

That 469,820 persons over 65 years of age were on relief may be of importance in determining an old-age pension policy for the country as a whole, or for individual communities. While 5.4 per cent of all Americans are over 65 years of age, the percentage on relief was only 3.8 per cent.

The average size of families on relief was found to be four persons but many families having six or more members were bearing a large proportion of hardships.

Winship Succeeds Gore as Governor Of Puerto Rico

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The Administration's first resignation for reasons of acute political opposition came today when Mr. Robert H. Gore, Governor of Puerto Rico, gave up his post. President Roosevelt immediately appointed Maj-Gen. Blanton B. Winship, judge advocate general of the army, to the Governorship. General Winship recently returned from a special survey in Liberia.

Nothing political has gone smoothly in the island dependency since the Florida publisher and Democratic political wheelhorse was appointed Governor. So stormy was the situation that early in November Mr. Gore and his whole family sailed for the United States. His resignation was expected just as soon as the immediate tension relaxed.

Appointment of General Winship disappointed but did not surprise close students of Puerto Rican affairs here. The judge advocate general has been connected at several points in his long military career with insular administration. In so far as any army general was suited to the post, he was suitable. But the reaction of Liberal Party opinion in Puerto Rico to the advent of a military man is anticipated with interest.

Japan Orders Ships To Chinese Waters

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Two Japanese destroyers were under orders today to proceed to the coast of Fukien Province where Chinese rebels are fighting National Government troops.

The destroyer Hokaze Maru is to enter the harbor of the rebel capital of Foochow, where a Japanese cruiser and destroyer already are stationed.

Another destroyer, the Akikaze Maru, is on its way to Amoy. The destroyer Tachikaze is now there and was ordered to proceed upriver.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Nationalist Government issued further claims of progress in suppression of the Fukien rebellion today, but the actual military situation remained obscure.

The Government claimed the capital city of Foochow had been isolated by the Nationalist troops.

Hopkins Orders CWA To 'Blow Its Own Horn'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Perhaps taking his cue from a cartoon which showed a CWA foreman replying to an inquirer, "Oil, gold, maybe basements—the CWA just said dig," Mr. Harry L. Hopkins today ordered information signs posted on all projects.

French Cabinet Near Overturn In Bond Scandal

Chamber Bristles With Charges That Shake Present Régime

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 12—Serious charges of complicity, negligence and laxity were brought against French police, the judiciary, press, administration, Parliament and Cabinet at an ominously tense and stormy session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The political phase of the Stavisky scandal reached a dramatic climax within the walls of the Palais Bourbon, while soldiers and police outside protected deputies from would-be rioters.

The first speakers on the subject of the scandal of fraudulent Bayonne bonds issued by Alexander Stavisky demanded complete uncovering of all facts of the affair which they declared constituted a potential menace to the régime itself. Premier Chautemps in a brief statement promised severe sanctions and far-reaching reforms to prevent recurrence of similar scandals.

A project was deposited in the Chamber today designed at the root of the evil by eliminating the system of administrative patronage and favor seeking which is admittedly widespread in France and which opens the door to serious corruption. The project proposes severe penalties for any person seeking special advantages from any public official, as well as for any functionary granting such favors.

Other measures, aimed at protecting public savings through making it illegal for onyone convicted of fraud to deal in any way in securities, and at controlling the courts and the police, were also proposed.

Whether the present Government will survive the storm long enough to execute these measures, however, is seriously doubted here. Although there is general feeling the Government and Cabinet will obtain a note of confidence at the close of the debate it is by no means certain, and even so, public confidence in the existing Administration appears so thoroughly shaken that changes are almost inevitable in the near future.

The attack in the Chamber today took the form chiefly of charges that the Administration was guilty of negligence in letting Stavisky continue his financial operations, despite the fact that he was supposed to be under the constant surveillance of the police. The press and courts also were attacked, particularly in view of the arrest of the editor and former editor of two Paris papers—Volonté and Liberté—one of the Left and the other of the Right.

Allegations in the press that Stavisky did not commit suicide but was assassinated by the police took on a certain importance through receiving support of one speaker, despite the fact that the medical examination appeared to establish the Stavisky suicide.

The stormy nature of the parliamentary session emphasizes the general impression that the Stavisky affair is destined to have political and social repercussions reaching far beyond the results of the present debate, perhaps to the very roots of the régime.

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Banish cooking odors

Why apologize to your guests when kitchen odors permeate the house? Light an Egyptian candle. Its delightful fragrance dispels all odors of cooking. Minimizes odors of fresh paint, varnish oil cloth, linoleum. Freshens, and sweetens the air. 16 Candles with handy holder 25c. At your druggist—or mailed direct for 30c
THE CANDO CORPORATION
25 Thorndike St., Cambridge, Mass.
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EYPTIAN INCENSE CANDLES

Oregon Apples Fill Austrian Baskets

Special from Monitor Bureau

Vienna

VIENNA is joyfully munching rosy American apples. Oregon trees seem to be shaking their fruit into Austrian baskets.

And, indeed, they are cheap. Never did Austrians eat such apples at such low prices. The quota gates have been thrown wide open and big red apples from the Pacific coast are flooding the markets.

"Red" Vienna was never so red as at present. And not only Vienna. In all southeast Europe American apples are dominating the fruit markets.

Police Consolidation Fought in Brookline

Opposition to the plan submitted to the Legislature by Gov. Joseph B Ely for the consolidation of the police departments of the cities and towns in the Boston Metropolitan District was voiced by the Brookline Board of Selectmen this week when they unanimously voted to protest against such a move. At a meeting Monday of the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, Police Chief Allen H. Rutherford will appear and present the Brookline opposition.

The plan to install a metropolitan Commissioner of Police is merely another attempt to revive the old annexation program, reminded Representative Philip G. Bowker, who is a member of the Board of Selectmen and also a member of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. By this plan he feels the well-conducted district municipalities would not only lose control of their police departments but become politically ridden by a bureaucracy that would usurp their functions, and burden the citizens with a costly and unwieldly police structure. He continued to say that Brookline wants nothing to do with annexation and will join other of the suburbs, which he says feel the same way in fighting the issue.

Oklahoma to Sue U. S. for $100,000,000

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Gov. William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray yesterday authorized two attorneys to sue the United States Government for $100,000,000, allegedly due the State from taxes on Indian lands which were declared tax-exempt in the congressional act admitting Oklahoma to statehood.

The Governor's executive order declared Oklahoma could not legally barter its sovereignty in accepting the terms of the Enabling Act which made it a State.

"That exemption to the Indians was just," his order stated, "but the same should be borne by the Federal Government, and not by the State of Oklahoma." The exemption, Governor Murray said, had cost the State "the estimated sum of $100,000,000."

Harvard News Director To 'Survey' Cambridge

Mr. William I. Nichols '26, director of the Harvard University News Office, has been granted leave of absence until June at which time he will resign to assist Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge in the preparation of a city development survey and other matters.

Mr. Nichols was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford the year following his graduation from Harvard. He has been director of the News Office since Sept. 1, 1932.

U. S. Navy Planes Fly Pacific In Mass Formation

Greatest Overseas Flight Made in 24 Hours and 45 Minutes

HONOLULU, Jan. 12 (AP)—The greatest overseas mass flight in aviation history was completed with clocklike precision here yesterday as six American Navy planes carrying 30 men on a swift "routine" transfer from California to Hawaii alighted at Pearl Harbor in 1-2-3 order.

All Honolulu roared and screeched with the din of welcome as the big planes loomed out of the northeast, thundered past sinister Koko Head then over picturesque Diamond Head and the glittering sands of Waikiki and on to the gentle waters of Pearl Harbor.

The over-all elapsed time of the planes in the air was 26 hours and 11 minutes, but the flying time in formation from the Golden Gate across the perilous stretch of the Pacific to Pearl Harbor was 24 hours and 45 minutes, official time.

It was not their first swift victory over distance. A few months ago they flew in formation from Norfolk, Va., to Coco Solo, Panama, and thence to San Diego, Calif.

A quick move to San Francisco preceded their epochal flight to Hawaii, where they will be stationed permanently.

The success of the adventure seemed to have been taken for granted from the instant the last plane left the waters of Paradise Cove, in San Francisco Bay, headed for "The Paradise of the Pacific."

The troubles of the squadron were more numerous than had been expected. Lack of winds delayed the takeoff and four of the planes battled for two hours before they got into the air with their heavy loads. Each plane loaded weighed about 20,000 pounds.

Fair weather forecasts turned out to be somewhat inaccurate, but onward the planes roared, flying "blind" but still in formation through fog during most of the night thereafter.

Squadron No. 10 had a generous section of the Navy back of it. Six ships, stationed approximately 300 miles apart along the course, cooperated with lights and wireless to keep the planes headed aright.

The Pacific-spanning fliers of Uncle Sam's Navy are heroes here. And when Commander McGinnis and his 29 officers and men are fully rested from their flight, they face rounds of entertainment.

Intense interest was evidenced in the declaration of Delegate Lincoln McCandless of Hawaii in Washington that the success of the flight paved the way for regular airmail and passenger service to the mainland "in the near future."

High U. S. Officials Send Congratulations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Congratulations and praise last night were heaped upon the Navy fliers after their arrival at Pearl harbor.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt, radioed Commander McGinnis:

"Well done. The Navy is proud of your squadron. My congratulations and warm personal regards to officers and men."

Admiral William F. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, messaged:

"Congratulations. Well done."

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, sent this:

"The chief and officers of the Bureau of Aeronautics heartily congratulate Commander Squadron Ten and his officers and men on the successful and workmanlike accomplishment of the non-stop flight from San Francisco to Honolulu which is the longest formation non-stop flight in the history of aviation."

Japan 'Not Surprised' By Honolulu Flight

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP)—The United States Navy's Honolulu flight was not surprising in view of recent developments in aviation, said a Japanese Navy Office spokesman today.

"It shows what increased powers this development has placed at the disposition of mankind," he said, adding:

"It remains to be seen whether these powers will be used beneficently or destructively."

A Navy Office spokesman today cast doubt on the veracity of an interview attributed to Vice-Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, commander of the navy's combined fleets in the Gendai magazine.

The magazine quoted the Admiral as saying Japan must prepare "and is preparing to defend herself against what appears to me to be America's policy of hostilely encircling Japan by every possible means."

The spokesman said the matter would be investigated and observers recalled that at one time the Admiral was placed on the navy waiting list for a short time as a penalty for indiscreet utterances after the London Naval Conference.

Instances of encirclement, the interview cited, were Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's leisurely flight along the Kuriles in the summer of 1931 and Harold Bromley's attempt to fly the Pacific in 1930.

Italy's Felicitations

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP)—The American Navy's mass flight to Honolulu brought expressions of admiration today from the Italian Air Ministry and high officers.

They were unanimous in congratulating the United States on the feat, which they said they considered one of the outstanding recent proofs of the progress of aviation and an indication of the preponderant part airplanes would play in warfare.

Gen. Italo Balbo, who directed a mass flight to Chicago last summer, was busy preparing for his departure tomorrow to Libya, northern Africa, to assume the Governorship and could not be reached this morning.

Larger Italian Navy Called Possibility

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP)—Admiral Domencio Cavagnari, Under-Secretary of Marine, told the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that Italy may "soon be induced to make use of the provision" in the Washington Treaty permitting her to construct 70,000 tons of new firstline ships.

The Under-Secretary made his statement in the course of a speech on the navy budget which, incidentally, does not provide for any naval construction not herefore announced.

Admiral Cavagnari said Italy had not taken advantage of the provision permitting the 70,000 tons of new construction because it had been "awaiting the results of the disarmament conference."

Boy Who Wins Prize Thinks First of Mother

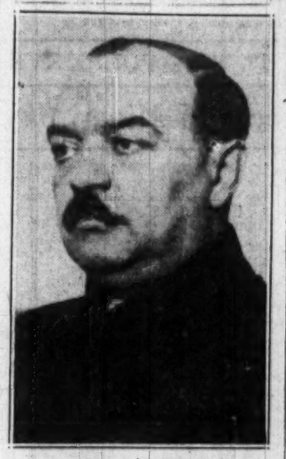
There is nothing selfish about Ray Tuinala, aged 12, of South End Neighborhood House. Recently he won a model airplane for a prize in the drawing contest of the women's division of the emergency campaign. He was offered a $4 plane, but instead he took a $1 plane. Why? Because the $4 represented the first money he had ever earned, and he wanted to give most of it to his mother.

So last night, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, when Mrs. William B. Pratt gave out the prizes to the three winners, Ray took the $1 which would buy him a small model plane. And then he clutched the remaining $3 tightly in his fist and triumphantly carried it home to his mother.

Homemaking Popular

Four out of five persons answering a questionnaire on adult education courses desired at Springfield, Mo., wanted homemaking instruction.

Signers of Pact



Above—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Underwood. Below—Henry Manuel

Above—Valerian S. Dovgalevski, Representing Russia. Below—Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister.

Russian Accord Assures France Plenty of Petrol

Trade Treaty Implements Nonaggression Pact Recently Signed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 11—A new and significant step in the rapprochement of France and Russia was taken today, when M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, and Mr. Valerian S. Dovgalevski, Russian Ambassador to Paris, signed a comprehensive commercial accord.

In addition to insuring immediate improvement and future development of Franco-Soviet trade, the new treaty possesses considerable political importance. An official government statement declared that "conclusion of this commercial arrangement, after that of a nonaggression pact, marks the second stage in the development of friendly and intimate relations between France and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; it will facilitate the settlement in an amiable atmosphere of questions still remaining between the two countries."

This guarded language does not entirely conceal the importance which is attached to the successful conclusion of the treaty in French official circles. For instance, it is generally admitted that one of its chief effects will be to assure France an unlimited supply of petrol in the event war should cut off its other sources of supply. Furthermore closer commercial relations with Russia are acknowledged to constitute additional weight on the side of France in organization of a European balance of power.

The immediate significance of the accord, however, lies clearly in the economic sphere. France hopes the present pact will go far toward redressing the trade balance now overwhelmingly favorable to Russia.

The Soviet Government undertakes to buy a minimum of 250,000,000 francs worth of French goods in the next 12 months. These orders are expected to consist chiefly of machinery and other steel goods. Payment is to be effected by allowing credit of 22 months. This credit is not to be guaranteed by the French Government, but it is stated that the Soviet Government undertakes to guarantee it through some sort of attachment on the funds of the firm which sells Russian oils in France.

On the French side minimum tariffs are to be applied to such Russian products as do not compete with local industries. These consist chiefly of certain cereals and lumber, both of which, however, are limited by liberal quotas.

Intermediate tariffs are imposed on such products as canned salmon and skins. The treaty includes a convention which fixes the legal rights and obligations of Soviet commercial representatives in France and French firms in Russia. In particular the Soviets agree to submit entirely to French legislative and commercial regulations applied to ordinary firms.

It is estimated that the general result will be to increase considerably the total volume of trade between the two nations, and in particular raise French exports to Soviets to about 350,000,000 francs annually or about half the amount of imports from Russia. Formerly France's exports hardly amounted to a tenth of its Russian imports.

Frozen Assets Thawed Out

Banks Closed March 19, 1931, to March 4, 1933

	Deposits at closing	Released by Dec. 22, 1933	*Per cent released
†Arlington Trust Co. (Lawrence)	$6,508,099	$6,508,099	100.
Bancroft Trust Co. (Worcester)	4,728,802	2,254,949	47.7
Brockton Trust Co.	1,462,694	656,058	44.9
Central Trust Co. (Cambridge)	6,672,718	2,739,441	42.1
Charlestown Trust Co.	2,562,131	1,121,030	43.8
Exchange Trust Co. (Boston)	10,085,879	4,150,000	41.2
Haverhill Trust Co.	2,210,940	1,600,555	72.4
Highland Trust Co. (Somerville)	5,351,115	1,015,309	19.
Industrial Bank & Trust Co. (Boston)	2,375,243	704,062	29.6
Inman Trust Co. (Cambridge)	3,073,120	841,926	27.4
Lawrence Trust Co.	8,874,243	2,804,255	31.6
Lowell Trust Co.	3,197,742	627,472	19.6
Medford Trust Co.	5,163,686	1,751,892	33.9
†Millbury Savings Bank	3,799,822	†2,769,635	72.9
Plymouth County Trust Co. (Brockton)	3,236,648	1,449,444	44.8
Revere Trust Co.	1,500,170	406,893	27.1
Salem Trust Co.	1,825,303	574,739	31.5
†Somerville Institute for Savings	5,397,179	†2,673,637	49.5
Banks Placed in Conservatorship After March 4, 1933			
‡Belmont Trust Co.	$1,490,000	$0,000,000	00.
Merchants Trust Co. (Lawrence)	3,951,000	1,962,000	49.7
Waltham Trust Co.	4,072,000	1,863,951	46.2
Western Mass. Bank & Trust Co. (Springfield)	2,061,000	743,158	36.1
Worcester Bank & Trust Co.	16,924,000	7,500,000	44.2
Totals	$108,455,532	$47,794,302	41.6

*If it were possible to calculate exactly the setoffs and the reserves for unproved claims of depositors and include these with the deposits released, the percentages here shown would all be slightly higher. †Withdrawals restricted in part. ‡Under conservatorship, pending reorganization. ‡Equals banks reopened under own corporate structure.

Boston Snapshots

Theater Cat Flees Stage—Dim lights, strange sounds, a white lady stepping in a ghostly sleep walk down a dark sweep of stairs—it was all a little too much for the peace of mind of the Tremont Theater's cat last night. Detectives on the stage were frozen to the ground in a moment of extreme tension—but the cat was not. Laying back her ears and pointing her tail to the rear, according to the best streamline practice, she made a dash for the safety of her usual haunts in the lobby. Rounding the corner of the set she suddenly shot over the foolights and into the safe shadows of the nearest box.

* * *

Genuflexions—"We have had knees since 1909!" says a painted sign on the windshield of a Ford car displayed in the window of a Medford dealer. Demonstrating the flexibility of its own system of springs, it stands, perfectly level, with one front and one rear wheel, on opposite sides, raised high above the floor on blocks.

* * *

One Trip Enough—A family of Monitor readers moved into a suburb. They were pleased to find that the boy who brought them their paper was an old friend. The slightly lonely dog was particularly delighted. The first time that he and the boy met on the doorstep they left it together. The pup decided to go along for what he supposed was a short and pleasant jaunt. After pursuing the bicycle for a mile or two his interest began to wane—but, evidently realizing that he could not find his own way home, he kept valiantly on to the very end of the seven-mile circuit.

Next day, when the boy appeared, the dog was on the doorstep again. This time he smiled a welcome—but remained seated.

* * *

Church and Screen—While the Tremont Temple has been showing thrilling motion pictures such as "S. O. S. Iceberg" of late, the proprietors of the new Coolidge Corner Theater have arranged for the use of their auditorium for church services at certain times. They are donating it at these hours to the church group whose original edifice has been replaced by the theater.

* * *

International Complications—The conflicting claims of France and Germany find an echo in the Loew's thirtieth anniversary display of antique movie machines—in the window of a vacant store in the State Theater Building. We were distressed to see it—but we suspect no subtle Hitler propaganda. A large card bearing the inscription "A German Made Machine" adorns a little projector bearing the Pathé rooster with the word "Pathescope" conspicuously upon it.

One of the machines shown still provides amusing contact with the past in "penny arcades" everywhere. It is one of those "Mutoscopes" in which we have often dropped pennies and turned a handle—with amusing variations of speed—while hundreds of pictures flipped by showing dramatic moments in the lives of movie players of about the 1910 vintage.

Truck Drivers to Carry Safety 'Report Cards'

Operators of commercial vehicles throughout Massachusetts will carry safety record cards in 1934 on which will appear evidence of each month in which they operate without a reportable accident.

This method of individual awards, which will be of recognized value in relations with employers, will be a new feature of the Sixth State-Wide Commercial Vehicle Safety Contest, which started Jan. 1, under auspices of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety and cooperating organizations.

Animal 'Working Code' Urged in Bigelow Bill

Perhaps due to the NRA or as a result of the example set up in the pending child labor amendment, a working code for animals, which would prohibit their use as attractions in soliciting alms or collections, as prizes or awards, to attract trade, or for other similar purposes, is urged in a bill filed with the Massachusetts Legislature by Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline.

The hockey team bear mascot, the organ grinder's monkey, and the performing squirrel in the pet store window, may have to look for new jobs.

Police Officials Test New Radio Equipment

The possibility of laying down a radio "deadline" for criminals about Metropolitan Boston was demonstrated again yesterday to Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, and Mr. Martin King, Superintendent of Police, who cruised about the Back Bay and Roxbury sections in two radio-equipped police cars for about an hour and a half.

The demonstration, under the direction of Brig-Gen. Daniel Needham, State Commissioner of Public Safety, was declared by Mr. Hultman to be more satisfactory than a test made the previous day.

Interference was encountered in several places. Only in two spots, according to Lieut. Martin Joyce, Communications Officer of the State Police, was it impossible to get the regular 20-second "message buzz" from the Framingham broadcasting station, announcing a message. The sets, with which 15 Boston police cars have been equipped, will remain in operation, until a two-way system is installed.

Brookline Proposes Police Radio System

Brookline proposes to install a two-way radio broadcasting system in its police department if authorized to do so at a special session of the Town Meeting.

Chief Allen H. Rutherford has been directed by the Board of Selectmen to ascertain the cost of equipping his department with such a system. This installation, while expensive, would enable Brookline, which has a population increase estimated at 1000 a year, to be in the lead of Boston suburban districts in planning adequate protection for its citizens.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

They Don't Expect to Get It

The total, roughly, of the budget of expenditures submitted to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield by 60 department and division chiefs at Boston City Hall for the ensuing fiscal year amounts to $42,000,000.

If one deducts about 10 per cent from this outside request for money for the various city activities for next year, he will be doing in advance what the Mayor will undoubtedly do.

From time immemorial at City Hall the department commissioners and officials in charge of various divisions have been in the habit of trying on the old-fashioned custom of asking for more than they expect to get.

The mayors all know this. So the first slash in the budget is reckoned at about 10 per cent.

But these are different times. An expenditure of about $13,000,000 in the last year for welfare and soldiers' relief makes the pruning hook work more ruthlessly.

Mr. Mansfield told his department chiefs: "The financial condition of the city makes it imperative that the budget for the year 1934 be reduced to the lowest possible minimum consistent with adequate maintenance of proper municipal service and standards. . . . Is it possible to make a 20 per cent reduction in the budgets for 1934? I welcome suggestions from heads of all departments which may result in such a saving and I would be especially pleased if the department heads would indicate to me wherein such reductions could be effected."

"After taking off the 10 per cent we all know will come off," said one of the most knowing of the City Hall financial experts, "the Mayor will find it very difficult to go any more than 5 per cent farther without hitting personnel, or in other words, the pay roll and number of city employees. This, he's not likely to do."

* * *

But He Got His "Party"

Fred Allen, the radio comedian, had a gag in a recent review in which he labored to put a telephone call through to a party on a local line. As he waited and waited other persons put through calls to Paris, Timbuctoo, et cetera. Desperate, he finally called a transatlantic liner, and with that connection put his call through.

Something like that has just happened. Robert J. Watt, Labor's peppery secretary in Massachusetts, sought for a week or more, by mail, by phone and by visiting card to get an audience with a certain party at the State House. Finally, likewise desperate—likewise convinced the correspondence-course student gets a better "break" than the one on the campus—Mr. Watt and two colleagues took their grievances to Washington. There, some 600 miles from the party, a federal official took up the phone, put the call through promptly and straightened things around. Mr. Watt is back now in his office a few rods from the State House, but he journeyed 1200 miles, according to him, to get this local party.

* * *

Nobody Surprised

Former State Treasurer John W. Haigis of Greenfield didn't surprise anyone today. We don't think he expected to. People have just gone on assuming he would be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, so his formal announcement today of his intention to run for that office didn't start anyone talking about it.

Mr. Haigis has served Massachusetts for 12 years in one capacity or another and finally attained the eminence of custodian of the money bags. He retired in 1930 and is now submitting to the draft of popular confidence. West of the Connecticut, Mr. Haigis has a following that would rival "Al" Smith. Sveral commentators said today a Bacon-Haigis ticket would be a beacon visible to Republicans throughout the State. And the position of Lieutenant-Governor in Massachusetts is not that of a Throttlebottom either.

R. B.

France 'Decorates' Yale For Work of Art Students

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—Yale University received yesterday the medal of the Société des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement Français for work done by its art students during the past year in a nation-wide competition.

The presentation was made by Mr. Frank C. Farley, president of the American group of the society. The organization is the alumni association for graduates in architecture of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. The medal, awarded to Yale for the third time, was received by Dr. James Rowland Angell, President of the University, who gave it to Dean Everett V. Meeks of the Yale School of Fine Arts, a member of the society.

Defrosted Banks In Massachusetts Establish Record

(Continued from Page 1)

banks, for when the banking hiatus was over, conservators were required for only five state banks, but for 15 national banks in the Commonwealth.

Contrasted with the 20 some banks, which all told failed to obtain licenses after the bank holiday, there were 5227 such throughout the nation, 1327 of which were Federal Reserve banks.

But the banking committee is not satisfied with a record of comparative stability, Senator Cotton said, and to this end the report recommends many reforms, to which, according to the Senator, no sincere or efficient banker can consistently object.

The accompanying table illustrates the progress in the relief of deposits in state banks.

City Planning Study Begins at Harvard

Development of a comprehensive park system in Westchester County, New York, was described at Harvard University yesterday by Mr. Jay Downer, chief engineer of the County Park Commission, as responsible for a billion-dollar rise in land values in that area.

Mr. Downer's talk was one of a series of open lectures in connection with the new Harvard course on city and regional planning. The Westchester County Park System was cited as an example of effective planning for a large suburban community. It now embraces more than 17,000 acres of land, including 160 miles of parkway representing an investment of $64,000,00 of county funds.

"The increased tax revenues established by rejuvenated land values along the Bronx River Parkway, which reclaimed the contaminated Bronx River Valley, covered not only operating expenses, but the entire development. On this basis it has been an economy investment," Mr. Downer said.

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Boned Sirloin	lb. 35c
Porterhouse Steak	lb. 40c
Top Round Steak	lb. 28c
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New Peas	2 lbs. 29c
String Beans	qt. 10c

Cauliflower—Brussels Sprouts—New Carrots and Beets

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Road Safety Survey Workers Spell CWA as 'Come With Automobiles'

To the 400 men taken off the Boston welfare lists to start a road safety survey CWA means "come with automobiles."

The chug-chug of motorcars carrying these men to work everyday under the provisions of the Civil Works Administration seems to vindicate the claim that "needy" in the modern sense of the word does not particularly signify a man who has worn his shoes through to the pavement.

Rather does it imply that the automobile has risen to a plane of necessity in daily life approximating the shoe.

As a matter of fact, when Col. Robert C. Eddy, in charge of the CWA road safety tests, went looking for help he nearly wore out his own shoes on the pavements trying to find needy men who could do the work. He wanted skilled help, graduates of universities preferred, who had not been employed regularly for some time but who had proved their ability sufficiently to maintain an automobile of their own or at least to borrow one from their relatives.

This resulted in wiping all such skilled labor off the welfare lists—and still there is not enough. Their job is to find out what the average driver's reaction is in an emergency, to determine the differences between the seasons as they effect driving safety and conduct other tests that will help the experts improve highway safety.

That the Government in its CWA program provides no funds for transportation and made no special arrangements relative to the safety project, one of only two such programs launched in the country, made the problem of getting help doubly hard.

The fact that Colonel Eddy made the grade, however, may mean that in the future, one of the gauges of a man's ability to fill a position may be: "Has he been able to keep an automobile?"

CCC Chiefs Attend School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 12—Among those enrolled in a course in forestry at the Massachusetts State College are 51 foremen or superintendents of CCC camps in the State. The course is designed to be of assistance to owners and superintendents of wood lots. An average of three representatives from the various CCC camps in Massachusetts was sent to the school. Field work is conducted on Mount Toby, the college forest, under the direction of Prof. Robert P. Holdsworth, head of the forestry department.

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Forester Pleads To Women's Clubs For Active Work

Consumers' Counsel Also Calls for Indorsement of Honest Labels

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Club women of the United States were called upon to work to obtain protection for the 190,000,000 acres of unguarded forest land in the country by Mr. G. H. Collingwood, forester of the American Forestry Association, speaking before the annual meeting of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs today.

National plans for forest preservation are already under way in a program of purchasing and exchanging federally-owned standing timber for privately-owned cut-over and second growth lands in close proximity to the national forests, Mr. Collingwood told the directors.

"I hope that the conservation leaders of the General Federation may help direct the thought of their states so that all authorities on land use may combine to correlate and present state land plans as well," he added. "These plans should be formulated to avoid the tragedy of unplanned land settlement and to help the further development of such programs as are contemplated for subsistence farming, CCC work, erosion control and other emergency activities."

Honest Labels and Scales

The federation was asked to interest itself in obtaining more honest labels, scales and measures, as well as in improved distribution methods by Dr. Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. "Protection as to these practices can only be obtained by an aroused public opinion, with an insistence on standards and grades, and in the promotion of greater concern on the part of the Government for the standardization and grading of commodities," Dr. Howe said.

He also urged the establishment of "cultural exchanges," on the fringes of large cities to bring rural and city folk closer together.

Dr. Howe cited farm women's markets as the beginning of such a movement. "Through such exchanges," he explained, "would flow not only commodities, such as milk and eggs, but social and other relationships which would bind the people of city and country together."

Without the need of a middle man commodities could pass directly from the hands of the farmer to the city-dweller and at the same time both would be gaining a better understanding of each other's problems, Dr. Howe said. Barriers of misunderstanding and hostility, he added, would be broken down.

Assisted by Volunteers

More than 185,000 women are at work all over the country on socially useful projects initiated by the Civil Works Administration, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, chief of the women's division of the administration, told the meeting. "This accomplishment," she said, "has been made possible through organization and splendid volunteer assistance given by the various women's organizations."

She asked the women to continue to check on the projects in operation in their state for women, saying: "Let us never lose sight of the fact that it is through those projects that jobs may be available, jobs that will unfailingly bring comfort and hope to the discouraged, renewed purpose to the ambitious, and to all women who must work, that feeling of security and restored self-confidence which is so vital."

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, was scheduled to appear on the program with these other government officials, but since he could not appear, the time was devoted to a further discussion of the new silk stocking standard which the federation is working out in cooperation with the bureau of standards.

Protection From "Loan Sharks"

Support by women of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA in its demand that truth be stated in all transactions regarding installment buying was asked by Mrs. Clarence Fraim of Wilmington, Del. Protection of the people from "loan sharks" and others who oppress the small borrower is a crying need, she declared. Pointing out that the federation includes more than 2,000,000 women who are purchasing agents for the families, she declared that it is in a position to render great service to the home and to industry.

Miss Henrietta Additon, sixth deputy commissioner of the New York Police Department, described the activities of the crime prevention bureau of New York in obtaining adequate social treatment for juvenile delinquents and wayward minors who come to the attention of the police.

Mrs. Edward M. Land, chairman of the Department of Juniors, reported that the junior organization of the federation is growing rapidly. "Scarcely a state has failed to report new clubs and increased membership," she said.

'Old' Filling Station

A log cabin built at Glenn Martin, Calif., in the San Bernardino Mountains by '49-ers now houses a gasoline filling station.

Women Beard Rainey in His Den

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Women Members of Congress Call on Speaker Henry T. Rainey

Left to Right—Mrs. Virginia E. Jenckes, (D) of Indiana; Mrs. Marian D. Clarke, (R) of New York; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, (R) of Massachusetts; Mrs. Isabella Greenway, (D) of Arizona; Mrs. Kathryn O'L. McCarthy, (D) of Kansas; Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, (R) of California.

Ford's Millions Failed to Halt Closing of Banks

Son's Story of Detroit Crash Tells of Heavy Advances Made

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Henry Ford refused to write any more checks, and the Michigan bank holiday followed: that, in brief, is the story which Mr. Ford's son told the Senate Committee investigating the Detroit bank crash, today.

The Treasury Department wanted Mr. Ford to put up more money to carry along the tottering Detroit banks further, but Mr. Ford had already signed checks for advances totaling around $12,000,000. He was through, and told them so. The next day every bank in Michigan was shut.

For the recital of these facts, the marble-walled Senate committee room took on the appearance of a West Coast talkie studio today, as Mr. Edsel Ford appeared as a reluctant principal actor, under the glare of Klieg lights and the whir of motion picture machines.

Guy Sues for Bond For Losses of Banks

Four suits involving $1,000,000 have been filed in Suffolk Superior Court by Mr. Arthur Guy, state bank commissioner, against the Massachusetts Bonding Insurance Company.

The suits, each one of which is based upon a blanket banker's bond of $250,000 given to protect against losses, seek to recover the money for the Brockton Trust Company, the Bancroft Trust Company, Worcester, the Lawrence Trust Company and the Inman Trust Company, Cambridge. It is alleged that losses in the banks were due to criminal and dishonest acts by their officers.

Loans to irresponsible persons upon inadequate collateral and from funds of the savings departments of the banks and for the benefit of others than the banks themselves are the acts termed "dishonest and criminal," in the suits.

Salem Andrew Hart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12—Mr. Salem Andrew Hart, C. S. B., who passed on at his home here yesterday, was elected by The Christian Science Board of Directors to The Christian Science Board of Lectureship in 1925, and annually thereafter, with the exception of one year, up to June, 1932.

Mr. Hart was a native of this city and received his education in the public schools here. He engaged in commercial pursuits, and became interested in Christian Science in 1912. He was a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cleveland, where he served as President, as a member of its Board of Trustees, and as First Reader.

At one time he also served as Committee on Publication for the State of Ohio. In 1919 he began to devote his full time to the practice of Christian Science. During the World War, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Development Division of the Chemical Warfare Service, being stationed at Nela Park, here. He served as property officer. He was an active Mason for many years, having received the thirty-third degree.

Mexican Envoys Shifted

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 12 (By U. P.)—Señor Javier Sanchez Mejorada, present Minister to Germany, has been appointed Minister to Great Britain. He will succeed Señor Alberto Mascarenas, who is retiring. Señor Leopoldo Ortoz, former Minister to Great Britain, and former chargé d'affaires at Berlin, was named to succeed Señor Mejorada as Minister to Germany.

Roosevelt Signs Liquor Tax Bill, For Revenue Only

Administration Forces Renew Fight Against Nationalistic Bloc

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—President Roosevelt today affixed his signature to the new federal liquor tax bill expected to add $260,000,000 annually to the income of the hard-pressed Treasury.

With the nationalistic penalty on debt-defaulting nations removed, the bill, as finally enacted, was a strictly revenue measure imposing taxes of $2 a gallon on spirits, $5 a barrel on beer, and a graduated scale of from 10 cents to $2 a gallon on beers.

Meanwhile, however, administration forces in the Senate were striving to muster sufficient strength to undo the second surprise move by the nationalistic bloc which yesterday secured the passage of an even more severe penalty on debt-defaulting nations than the amendment which was put in and then taken out of the liquor bill.

Senate Urged To Ban Pistols

(Continued from Page 1)

manded Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio.

"Federal legislation cannot correct these evils so long as business men pay tribute—unless courage is put in the hearts of citizens of the United States and they say, 'we will not tolerate this evil!'" replied Senator Copeland.

Senator Copeland said the annual cost of crime in America reaches $12,933,000,000.

Several of the Copeland bills would extend federal jurisdiction over matters which states now control. Regarding kidnaping, one bill would permit the exercise of federal authority if the victim had been absent three days.

Alleged Assailant Of Police Is Taken

A man, suspected of being the armed bandit who robbed a Charlestown police sergeant and forced an East Boston officer to drive him to the North End in a getaway, was taken into custody by the police today. Salvatore Burone, charged with the crime, was arrested in an Endicott Street house, after the police had discovered the sergeant's revolver and Burone's weapon under his bed. Earlier the police had picked up Alfred Lanza, whom they held as a suspicious character.

Burone, the police charge, is the bandit who assaulted two motorists, robbed them of $16 and their car, with which he wrecked another car and smashed a garage window Burone, the police say, has not confessed to these acts, but has admitted holding up Sergt. Herbert Schultz and taking his gun and to forcing Patrolman Michael L. Burns of East Boston to drive him to the North End.

Lumber Code Evasion By Pseudo-Farmers In Northeast Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 12—Unless some method is devised for regulating the thousands of sawmill operators in the Northeast, complete collapse of the national lumber code is forecast by Mr. K. E. Barraclough, forester with the New Hampshire Extension Service. New Hampshire alone has approximately 300 such small establishments.

The problem which confronts the federal code authority is the evasion of the minimum-price feature of the lumber code. In the guise of farmers many operators are reported to be cutting and selling lumber at cut prices, Mr. Barraclough says. They evade the lumber code by hiding behind the provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which reads:

"Nothing in this act . . . shall prevent . . . anyone from marketing or trading the products of his farm."

The Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers' Association has requested a ruling from the federal code authority to prevent this price evasion. The view of the association is that a farmer may market or trade his logs without coming under the code; but when he or anyone pretending to own farm woodland attempts to mill and sell lumber, he becomes subject to the code. Mr. Barraclough says it is not the farmer but the "pretender" who is attempting to evade the code.

NRA 32-Hour Week Is Next Goal, Says General Johnson

Present 40-Hour Period Not Providing Enough Jobs, He Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The NRA today moved toward a 32-hour week for American industry and a revision of price-fixing features in codes of fair competition.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, conceded that the existing 40-hour average work week was not succeeding in providing sufficient reemployment and that he was giving much thought to the possibility of shorter work week.

Simultaneously, Mr. Arthur D Whiteside, division administrator conceded that testimony presented during a three-day hearing on prices "has shown us conditions we did not dream of," and predicted the result would be "great administrative changes" in the NRA. He was satisfied, he indicated, that in some instances industries had taken advantage of their codes to fix prices excessively.

The statements of the two NRA officials were the first results of a period of self-analysis undertaken in preparation for a conference of 200 code authorities which General Johnson has called for the purpose of rectifying and improving the vast code structure raised under his supervision.

Although satisfied with the outlines of what has been done, they are recognizing mistakes when they see them, no matter how unpalatable some of them may be, and are already preparing revisions.

That one of the first of these is a reduction in the work week under codes, marks a victory for Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who has been insisting since passage of the National Recovery Act that only the 30-hour week could spread work sufficiently to put most of the unemployed back to work. Labor originally supported the Black 30-hour week bill.

The sudden recognition given to the complaints of the Consumers' Advisory Board against excessive price advances is another example of "a voice crying in the wilderness," which quite unexpectedly finds itself with an audience. For months they have been crying in vain. Now, not only are they listened to for the first time, but also promised action to remedy the abuses of which they complain.

Their greatest victory was in securing recognition by NRA officials of their study of price trends in relation to buying power which shows that the NRA has been essentially a "share-the-work" enterprise and has failed to increase mass purchasing power to anything like the extent expected of it. The study, prepared by Mr. Dexter M. Kezer, executive director of the board, shows that while mass purchasing power has made a slight gain due to increased employment, the earnings of individual workers have failed to keep up with rising prices.

Battleship Refloated At Portsmouth, Eng.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Jan. 12 (AP)—The battleship Nelson, "wonder ship" of the British Navy, was safely refloated shortly after 6 p. m. after having been aground at the entrance of the harbor for nearly 12 hours.

Numerous efforts were made to float the 33,500-ton flagship of Admiral Sir William Boyle, Commander-in-Chief of the home fleet, but they were fruitless.

The crew of 1000 was mustered on the afterdeck at different times during the morning and in an effort to gain buoyancy jumped up and down in unison, taking orders from a leader who waved his arms like a bandmaster.

Half a dozen destroyers dashed out from the dockyard and one by one swept past the Nelson at high speed in an effort to cause a wash. This finally resulted in swinging the stern around appreciably but the bow remained embedded.

Ecuador Sends Acceptance

GENEVA, Jan. 12 (By U. P.)—The Secretariat of the League of Nations Jan. 10 received Ecuador's acceptance of Peru's invitation to discuss the boundary dispute between the two countries. It was considered significant in view of the fact that Ecuador is not a member of the League.

Anti-Racket War In New York Will Show No Quarter

Federal and Local Men Lay Plans for Action on Trade Pirates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Federal, state and county prosecuting officers here and city police are today pooling their resources in preparation for an onslaught on lawbreakers that is designed to put racketeering in the category of rare, if not extinct, offenses.

At a meeting yesterday, which Mr. John J. Bennett Jr., attorney-general of New York State, characterized as a "historic event," the heads of official crime detecting and prosecuting agencies in the Metropolitan area discussed behind closed doors the strategy and framework of a concerted movement against crimes of extortion in this area.

Seven counties in the Metropolitan area were represented at the conference, which was said to be the first of its kind ever held in this city. Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan was unable to attend the meeting, having other engagements, but Mr. Harold L. Allen, second deputy police commissioner, represented him at the conference.

The spearhead of the collaborative program will be aimed at activities of any kind in restraint of trade or business. To increase the force of the impact, elements of obstruction or delay which might grow out of overlapping or duplication of activities will be cut to the lowest point possible by close cooperation among the official agencies so that the full weight of effort may be thrown behind the investigation and prosecution.

Administration Forces Victor In Senate Gag Rule

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—With the Roosevelt economy program at stake, Administration forces in the Senate today rode rough-shod over a militant Republican opposition, securing a vote of 261-112 to uphold a special gag rule protecting the economy sections of the independent offices appropriations bill against amendment.

Involved were the fates of both veterans' compensation cuts and the 15 per cent federal pay cut which provide the nucleus of the Economy Act. There is more congressional opposition against these two economy measures than any other Administration act.

Both economy features are contained in Section 2 of the bill which is closed by the rule against any but committee amendments thereby effectively shutting off the Republican minority from the best chance it will have during the session to stage a revolt against Administration control of the House.

Republican strategy involved challenging the parliamentary legality of a rule which prohibited them from offering amendments to a bill. The chair upheld the rule. Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader, immediately demanded a roll call on the chair's ruling. The extent of Administration control over the House was illustrated by the vote which followed.

The danger in the situation lay in the fact that many Democrats would have felt unable to vote against the veterans or against federal employees if a roll call were ever secured on one of the specific issues. The rule prevents any such vote in advance.

Today's action destroys, as far as the House is concerned, hope federal employees have of restoration of more than 5 per cent of the 15 per cent pay cut now in effect. The 5 per cent restoration, to go into effect on July 1, is provided in the bill.

House Asked to Appropriate $566,435,000 to 11 Agencies

Most of the Expenditures Go to Veterans Even After Heavy Savings Under the Economy Act; Some Items Show Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Appropriations Committee asked the House yesterday to appropriate $566,435,000 to finance 11 independent federal agencies for the next fiscal year. The committee estimated savings in veterans' expenditures, made under the Economy Act, at $265,000,000.

It appended to the independent offices appropriation bill provisions to extend the Economy Act, estimating that these would result in a "saving" of $160,000,000 in the whole budget next year.

Proposed extended Economy Act provisions, which will meet opposition on the floor when the bill is taken up for amendment tomorrow, include:

A 10 per cent pay cut for federal employees for the year beginning July 1 and ending June 30, 1935;

Application of pay cut provisions to House members and Senators, so that after July 1 they will be making $9000 instead of $8500 as at present, as compared with their pre-cut salary of $10,000;

A direction for the President to make surveys of living costs each six months, restoring the pay cut when they reach 1928 levels;

Permission for heads of independent offices to incur deficits for salaries only if the cuts are restored by presidential order;

Continuation of the 25 per cent reduction in mileage and travel allowances for members of House and Senate.

Two Slashes

The Veterans Administration is to get most of the $566,435,000 in the bill—a total of $546,005,000. In arriving at the latter figure, the committee deducted $7,204,000 from budget estimates by applying a 10 per cent cut to pre-Spanish War pensions and a 15 per cent clash to all pensions granted by private or special legislative acts.

"It may be contended for the purpose of measuring the effects of the new pension laws that the 1935 estimate is a decrease from actual obligations for 1933," the committee reported to the House.

Only three changes were made by the committee in amounts proposed by the budget bureau for 1935. Chairman Woodrum (D.) of Virginia, of the appropriations sub-committee, said: "They were cut so drastically for this year that they couldn't be cut much for next year."

One change was that in veterans' allowances; the others were increases, one of $50,000 for repairs to the White House and one of $10,000 to let the Smithsonian Institution print delayed scientific reports.

Defends New Act

The new Federal Securities Registration law was defended stoutly as "good and workable," before a House appropriations subcommittee by Dr. Baldwin B. Bane, commission attorney, during consideration of the commission's 1935 money bill.

"I do not know of any support for the complaint that the Securities Act is tying up capital," he said. "The Securities Act does not apply to a great many types of issues, municipal issues, bank stocks or building and loan association stocks, and railroads and so forth.

"It seems to me if you cannot sell or do not sell or are not selling the higher grade securities, you could not well say that something that applied to the lower grade securities was holding up security issues."

Grant for Aviation

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has done so much for aviation that the House Appropriations Committee recommended that $707,792, asked to continue its work in the 1935 fiscal year, be granted.

Dr. Joseph S. Ames, NACA chairman, testified before the committee that his agency had been responsible for numerous developments toward making aviation safer and faster.

Many of these developments, he said, are given only to the army and navy for a year or so, allowing them an advantage. Other nations, Dr. Ames testified, already are copying the N. A. C. A. streamline cowling and the system of setting engines in line with wings.

Getting Around It

Disclosure of a Civil Service Commission practice of "getting around" the President and the Economy Act to fill thousands of government jobs was made today by the Appropriation Committee in hearings on the independent offices' supply bill.

The Economy Act provides that Government positions vacated for one reason or another can be filled only by executive order of the President.

Testifying before a subcommittee, Mr. James G. Yaden, chief of the examining division of the Civil Service Commission, said: "Under an act of Congress, in order to fill a position permanently, authority of the President must be obtained. Most of the positions are filled now by temporaries. It is only seldom that we get requests for the filling of a permanent authority.

"So as a result we are certifying thousands of persons for temporary positions. You will note I said 'thousands.' The record will sustain me in that."

Austrian Hanged for Arson

VIENNA, Jan. 12 (AP) — Peter Strauss, a tramp, was hanged today, a few hours after he was found guilty by a courtmartial of burning a farmer's haystack. The property damage was $450. It was the first capital punishment inflicted in Austria since 1918. President Wilhelm Miklas rejected a plea for clemency. Several weeks ago he commuted to life imprisonment the capital sentence of a man found guilty of murder.

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The Editor's Puzzle

220

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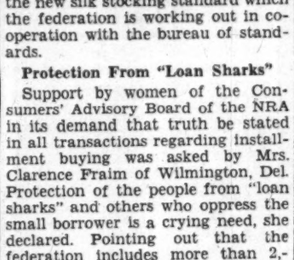
(Edited form of puzzle which appears in Daily Features page).



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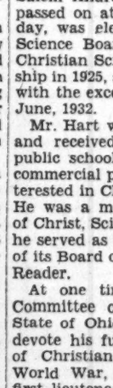

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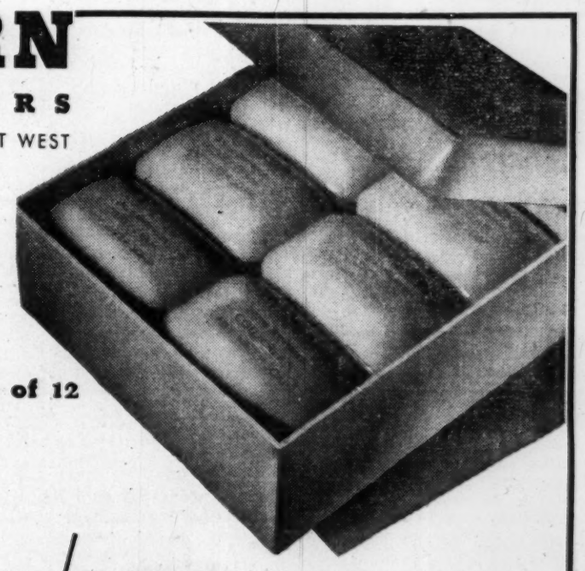

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Miss Sears And Mrs. W. F. Howe In Semifinal

To Play Mrs. John Bierwirth and Anne Page for Title Round Places

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Eleonora R. Sears, first women's United States champion at squash racquets, furnished the best playing yesterday when the quarterfinal round of the current individual championship was staged at the New York Junior League. Encountering Mrs. Harry C. Brunie of New York, the former Anna Fuller of Cambridge, Mass., the veteran star won in a well-fought four-game match, leading all the way. Both played fine squash, but Miss Sears displayed greater power and first-class condition, while Mrs. Brunie improved as the match progressed, but never enough to threaten the supremacy of the winner. The score was 15—8, 15—6, 12—15, 15—10.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., twice winner of the national title, was also successful, eliminating young Barbara Beresford of New York, with ease, in straight games, 15—6, 15—2, 15—2. She heads the lower half.

The other two results came as surprises, when Anne Page of Philadelphia, encountering the favorite for the title, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of New York, defeated her by superior endurance, after a rally by the New Yorker had carried her to two games-all. The score was 7—15, 15—10, 15—8, 12—15, 15—7. Then Mrs. John Bierwirth of New York eliminated the other Bostonian, Helen Morton, in another one-sided conflict, 15—7, 15—5, 15—1.

—The semifinal will be played late this afternoon, with Miss Page opposing Miss Sears, and Mrs. Howe encountering Mrs. Bierwirth. The summary:

United States Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, New York, 15—8, 15—6, 12—15, 15—10.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., New York, 7—15, 15—10, 15—8, 12—15, 15—7.

Mrs. John Bierwirth, New York, defeated Helen Morton, Boston, 15—7, 15—5, 15—1.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Barbara Beresford, New York, 15—6, 15—2, 15—2.

Boston Cubs Increase Lead in Can-Am Race

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	10	2	6	51	43	22
Quebec	8	4	7	44	40	20
Providence	7	4	6	31	35	18
Philadelphia	6	4	8	47	48	16
New Haven	6	2	10	29	39	14

Results Jan. 11

Boston 5, Philadelphia 2.
Providence 1, Quebec 1, overtime.

By building up a 4-to-0 lead before the Philadelphia Arrows scored, the Bruin Cubs had an easy time winning at the Boston Garden last night, 5 to 2. The victory enabled the Cubs to increase their lead in first place since Providence and Quebec tied, 1 to 1. Although Alex Wood, Philly goalie, made some spectacular saves, he looked bad on at least three of the Cub goals.

Boston	Philadelphia
Heximer, Harnott, Halliday, lw	
	rw, Boyd, Carr, Collings
F. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir, c	
	c, Anderson, Waite, Hinsperger
Pilmore, Davie, Cunningham, rw	
	lw, King, Hudson, *McGoldrick
J. Jerwa, McInenly, ld	
	rd, Peters, McGoldrick, Carr
Lane, J. Jerwa, rd	
	ld, Desmarais, Jeremiah, Waite
Jackson, g	g, Wood

Score—Boston 5, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Heximer 2, Davie 2, Cunningham for Boston; McGoldrick, King for Philadelphia. Assists—F. Jerwa 2, Weir, Harnott for Boston; Boyd 2, Anderson for Philadelphia. Officials—W. J. Cleary and W. H. Burch. Time—Three 20m. periods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12—Both Providence and Quebec lost ground to the Canadian-American Hockey League leaders by playing a 1-to-1 overtime tie here last night. It was the first tie of the season on Providence ice. Neither team scored in the first two periods.

Providence	Quebec
Hart, Harrington, lw	
	rw, Blake, McIntyre, Toupin
Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre, c	
	c, Phillips, Ward, Lowrey
Rivers, Giroux, Taylor, rw	
	lw, Wilson, McCabe, Dube
Mulligan, Trapp, ld, rd, Wilcox, Molyneaux	
Lesieur, McVicar, rd, ld, Ayres, Molyneaux	
Byrne, g	g, Smith

Score—Providence 1, Quebec 1. Goals—Murray for Providence; McIntyre for Quebec. Assist—Gaudreault for Providence. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Plan New Class A League

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—Plans were made here yesterday for a new Class A baseball league comprising the pick of cities in the New England states. Tentative arrangements were made at a conference attended by Joe F. Carr of Columbus, Ohio, promotional director of the National Baseball Association; Walter E. Hapgood, long identified with major and minor baseball, and Claude B. Davidson, president of the New England League. Davidson and Hapgood are expected to start at once on the details of the proposed organization, which probably will be known as the Northeastern League. A meeting of those cities interested in locating franchises in the new league will probably be called next month, it was announced after the conference. Those cities regarded as possible members include: Hartford and New Britain, Conn.; Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, Pittsfield, New Bedford and Fall River, Mass.; Portland and possibly Lewiston, Maine; Manchester, N. H., and Providence, R. I.

M. C. C. Team Needs 95 Runs

BENARES, India, Jan. 12 (Canadian Press)—Unbeaten since its tour of India commenced last November, the Marylebone C. C. yesterday encountered brilliant bowling and with seven wickets in hand needs 95 runs to avert defeat by the Vizianagram eleven. The English batsmen were subdued by the Indian trundlers and as a result when stumps were drawn the scores were: Vizianagram eleven, 124 and 140; M. C. C., 111 and 59 for three wickets. Opening their second innings the invaders lost three wickets with only 23 runs on the scoreboard. Young Ramji, in six overs, took all three for four runs. In the first innings Mohamed Nissar captured six wickets for 10 runs apiece and Ramji three for 42.

Yale Names Williamson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—Ivan Williamson of Toledo, Ohio, captain and star end of the 1932 Michigan eleven, was appointed freshman end coach at Yale yesterday as Eli athletic officials took their initial step in selecting the football coaching staff for next year. The former All-American player will also coach the yearling basketball squad and will come to New Haven to take up his new duties July 1. The appointment was announced by Malcolm Farmer, director of Yale athletics, on his return from New York, where he has been conferring with an advisory graduate committee on the football situation.

By-Plays — By George M. Rabb Holmes
Sporting Editor

Professional Tennis on the Increase

THE United States may or may not have developed a better lawn tennis player than William Tatem Tilden 2d, but it is safe to say that the lawn tennis world has never developed a better showman than the famous Philadelphian. There has been a lot of speculation as to whether professional lawn tennis would ever be a money maker. It was tried a few years ago when Suzanne Lenglen of France featured the famous troupe which toured the United States. That innovation is said to have made money both for the promoter and the players; but it was claimed by many that, had it not been for the brilliant Frenchwoman, it would have not been much of a success.

Things have changed since then, and the Tilden-Vines match in New York Wednesday night gave every indication that professional tennis is here to stay. It is true that the colorful Tilden was exhibiting his great ability against a player who was making his first appearance as a professional, which no doubt added to the attraction. The veteran, as always, gave the spectators plenty to enthuse over. He took his younger opponent into camp quite easily; but it is to be remembered that Vines has not had anywhere near the experience that his opponent has had, and experience looms large when it comes to professional sports. That Tilden will be as successful against Vines in their future matches may be questioned; but one thing is certain and that is that these two players, as they tour the United States during the next month or so, will give the tennis-loving public plenty of hard, fast tennis, to say nothing of that showmanship which adds to the interest.

Harvard Went to Michigan Before Yale

Well, if Yale goes to Michigan for her next head coach of football, she will still be a step behind Harvard, as the Crimson went to Michigan last December for her 1934 football captain when she elected Herman Gundlach Jr. of Houghton.

A Conference Where Football Coaches Stay

So much space has been devoted to the uncertainty of the football college coach's tenure of office that it is refreshing to be able to bring into the public's gaze a condition which is going on in the Southwest Conference of an entirely opposite nature. During the past five years the same coaches have directed the football destinies for the same colleges. This must come very near to being a record for a large college conference consisting of as many as seven colleges. The dean of the coaches is Ray Morrison, at Southern Methodist, who has been coaching there since 1922. Next comes Clyde Littlefield, at Texas since 1927. F. A. Schmidt, at Texas Christian, and Morley Jennings, at Baylor, are next, having held their positions since 1928. Jack Meagher, at Rice; Fred C. Thomson, at Arkansas, and Madison Bell, at Texas A. & M., have the shortest terms with five years each. Coaching in that conference is certainly much less precarious than in most of the other universities in the country.

Art Chapman and Bob Gracie Traded to N. Y.

A late-season trade between the New York Americans and the Boston Bruins sees Art Chapman and Bob Gracie leave the Bruins and George Patterson and Lloyd Gross leave Americans. The trade is not spectacular in that no one of the players is a star. Chapman is a standout as a defensive center and Gracie has speed and a good shot from the left boards. Patterson is a rangy right wing, who has not been playing much this season, and Gross is a recruit left winger from Buffalo of the International League last year.

This move is the first of the expected shakeup of the fading locals, but hardly came up to expectations. Chapman has not featured in scoring for the past two years, having been developed into a puck-ragger for defensive strength. Right now, of course, that trait is useless to the Bruins, for their one-and-more-goal leads are few and far between. Gracie came here from Toronto by way of Ottawa as a third-stringer and although placed on the first line of the locals, soon showed no more than average ability.

Gross has yet to prove himself as a major leaguer, but he has speed and a good left-hand shot and might fit into one of the local lines nicely. He tied for the individual goal-scoring title in the International last season, but those points are of no use to him or the Bruins now. Patterson gives the Bruins another right-hand shot, although they already have Oliver, Lamb and O'Neil for the right boards. Probably O'Neil will shift to center between Gross and Patterson.

The trade takes effect immediately and the new Boston players are expected to report for the game at Detroit Sunday, with the next game for the Americans scheduled at Toronto tomorrow night.

Bob Gracie was hardly in Boston long enough to have made many acquaintances, but Art Chapman leaves a galaxy of friends both around these parts and Providence, where he played before coming to the Bruins.

Patterson has been the property of the Bruins before, having been purchased from Canadiens by Manager Art Ross at the close of the 1929 season and sold to Americans before the next season opened.

The Associated Press carries a dispatch today that Eddie Shore arrived in New York from Bermuda today. He is quoted among other things as saying that "right now I don't feel like playing hockey, but I expect to be back in the game Jan. 28."

Roald Morton, former Dartmouth athlete, played for the Jamaica Red Wings in the Metropolitan Hockey League of New York last Sunday and scored three of the team's goals against Morristown, but the game has been declared "no contest." Morton being ineligible for not registering with the A. A. U. as a Jamaica team member.

When the Bruins have reached the halfway mark in the N. H. L. season with only 9 won, 3 tied and 12 lost for 21 points, they certainly earn rating of below par. Few realised it, but when the club lost four straight this season it was the first time for the Bruins since 1925-26, their second season in pro hockey.

George Ford, former Belmont High School star athlete and backfield star on the Harvard freshmen this fall, has been elected captain of the yearling hockey team. Ford plays center ice.

Hockey fans have a choice of 11 games in Boston tomorrow. Eight schoolboy games are scheduled in the afternoon, four at the Arena and four at the Garden. The Providence Reds play the Bruin Cubs at the Garden at night, and the Arena will house an amateur doubleheader in a benefit affair.

Naval Academy Board Named

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Vice-President Garner yesterday appointed Senators Richard B. Russell Jr. (D.) of Georgia, George McGill (D.) of Kansas, Jesse H. Metcalf (R.) of Rhode Island and Phillips L. Goldsborough (R.) of Maryland to the board of visitors of the Naval Academy.

International Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	12	2	8	46	49	26
Syracuse	11	2	9	64	52	24
Buffalo	7	7	7	48	41	21
Cleveland	10	1	8	53	52	21
London	7	3	11	35	44	17
Windsor	5	1	13	39	47	17

Results Jan. 11

Detroit 3, London 1.
Syracuse 5, Cleveland 1.

College Hockey Result

Colby 5, Northeastern 5.

College Fencing Result

[illegible]

Fencers Club Wins U. S. Junior Sabre Team Title and Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The Fencers Club of New York team, composed of Irving E. Cantor, Robert Driscoll and John R. Craf, won the United States junior sabre team championship yesterday evening, at the New York A. C., thereby obtaining possession of the Stoll Cup. But not until a count of touches had been decided in its favor was the issue between the new champions and the New York A. C. team settled. In the final round-robin, each team won 10 bouts to seven for College of the City of New York, the third finalist, but The Fencers Club trio were touched 55 times, to 62 charged against New York A. C., and 76 against City College.

Ten teams entered, the others being two teams from New York University, Columbia University, Salle D'Armes Vince, University Fencers Club, last year winners, Saltus Fencing Club, and Yale University. In the first round, New York University first defeated New York University second, 5 to 0; The Fencers Club defeated Columbia, 5 to 0; Salle D'Armes Vince defeated University Fencers Club, 5 to 2; New York A. C. defeated Saltus Club, 5 to 1, and City College defeated Yale, 5 to 4.

New York A. C. had a bye in the second round, with City College defeating New York University, 5 to 2, and The Fencers Club eliminating Salle D'Armes Vince, 5 to 3. In the final round-robin, New York A. C. defeated The Fencers Club, 6 to 3; City College defeated New York A. C., 5 to 4, and then The Fencers Club won from City College, 7 to 2. Cantor won all six of his final bouts with Driscoll and Craf contributing two victories each.

Wolf and Sieverman Win Feature Matches

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, and his teammate of the New York Athletic Club, were the outstanding performers yesterday when the third round of the Clyde Martin Memorial squash tennis tournament was staged at the Yale Club. Wolf galloped through the match with his former teammate, J. B. Quincy, now playing for Yale Club, without the loss of a single point, 15—0, 15—0, and Frank A. Sieverman Jr., scored over another Yale Club star, F. Barry Ryan Jr., 15—8, 6—15, 15—11. Ryan was one of the eight seeded players, while the Winged Foot player was not.

The other matches went as expected, though Edward G. McLaughlin met with unexpected opposition from Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club. They met on Wednesday in a team match and the Columbia player won in straight games, but yesterday Green carried him to the very final point before surrendering, the score being 15—9, 6—15, 18—15. The summary:

Clyde Martin Memorial Squash Tennis Invitation Tournament—Third Round

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 15—0, 15—0.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated Leonard S. Green, City A. C., 15—9, 6—15, 18—15.

Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York A. C., defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 15—8, 6—15, 15—11.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—8.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—8, 15—8.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—8, 15—5.

F. L. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—6.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, 9—15, 15—8, 15—2.

Rogers Wins Medal Honors

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 (AP)—John Rogers, Denver professional, won medal honors over the Lake Merced course in yesterday's 18-hole qualifying round of the fourth annual San Francisco national match play open golf championship with a fine 70, two under par. He had a 34 on the first nine and came home in 36, each nine being one stroke under standard figures. Rogers's long distance driving conquered headwinds over much of the round and he reached all but one of the par 5 greens in two shots. In the recent Los Angeles open tournament Rogers was tied with McDonald Smith, eventual winner, until the last nine. One stroke behind Rogers came Harold McSpaden of Kansas City, Kan., whose 36—35—71 also bettered par.

Yale Revises Constitution And By-Laws

Baseball, Football and Hockey Awards Affected in Major Sports

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—A new revised constitution and by-laws governing athletics at Yale University was made public yesterday. It became effective Jan. 1.

Several changes are contained in the latest volume, chief among them new rules for the awarding of insignia to members of the several teams under the jurisdiction of the athletic association.

In the major sports, those affected most are baseball, football and hockey and in the minor sports the change affects chiefly basketball, polo, soccer and lacrosse.

Under the new regulations the major Y will be awarded to those who play in both the Harvard and Princeton games, to those who start in either of those games and to seniors who play in either of those games.

The by-laws read relative to football that "exceptions to the foregoing may be made in emergency or special cases, but shall not exceed a total of two."

In football, the material awards are: Y certificate, Y sweater, Y hat and if championship team, a gold charm and a black and white picture too.

The 1933 by-laws provided that the major Y be awarded to members of the university football team whose playing time in the Princeton and Harvard games aggregated not less than one-quarter of the game.

The baseball regulations under the new by-laws allow only one exception in an emergency or special case.

The old baseball regulations called for the award of the major Y to those who played throughout an aggregate of four innings in the Princeton or Harvard games with the provision that additional awards were to be made in special cases by the executive committee of the board of control upon recommendation of the Undergraduate A. A.

In varsity hockey, the 1933 by-laws provided that a player could be awarded the major Y if his playing time aggregated not less than approximately one-third of the game.

Little change was made in the regulations governing crew and track in the major sports.

The rules pertaining to the freshman sports are approximately the same as those governing the major sports.

Bob O'Farrell Signs To Pilot Cincinnati Reds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12 (AP)—Cincinnati Reds announced, last night the signing of Bob O'Farrell of the St. Louis Cardinals as a player-manager for the coming baseball season. With O'Farrell, the Reds acquired Sylvester Johnson. For the two, they sent to St. Louis some cash and young Glenn Spencer, a pitcher obtained from the Giants barely a few weeks ago.

O'Farrell, President Larry MacPhail announced, has signed a two-year contract to tackle the job of lifting the Reds from the league bottom. The terms were not revealed, but the quick-moving general manager of the Reds conceded that "not more" than $15,000 a year would be a fair guess at the figure.

MacPhail revealed that he dickered for O'Farrell on the recommendation of Branch Rickey, Bill Terry, John McGraw and Rogers Hornsby.

Insurance Advertising Rises

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Nelson A. White, president of the Life Advertisers Association, states that life insurance companies spent two-thirds more for advertising in 1933 than was spent in 1929, and for the current year appropriations already made "should further accelerate the upward trend."

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Baltimore 8, Hershey 2.

Skillman, Cummings In Quarterfinal Of U. S. Pro Squash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—John Skillman of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., the defending champion, reached the quarterfinal round of the United States professional squash racquets championship at the Penn Athletic Club yesterday. Skillman, former assistant squash racquets coach at Princeton University, won his first-round match from William Ellis of the Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, N. Y., 15—4, 15—5, 15—5. The champion's second match against Allan Cummings of the Union League Squash Club was won in straight games, 15—4, 15—7, 15—8.

George Cummings, runnerup to Skillman last year and seeded second, won his two matches yesterday from Vincent Ellis of Piping Rock and Harry Goodheart of Baltimore.

United States Professional Squash Racquets Championship—First Round

John Skillman, Apawamis, New York, defeated William Ellis, Piping Rock, New York, 15—4, 15—5, 15—5.

Allan Cummings, Union League, New York, defeated Andy Molloy, Squash Club, New York, 15—9, 15—13, 10—15, 15—6.

Leif Nordlie, Sleepy Hollow, New York, defeated Edward Stapleton, Boston A. A., 15—10, 15—11, 11—15, 15—13.

Lew Adams, University Club, Philadelphia, won by default from Robert Cahill, Bronxville, N. Y.

Daniel Martella, Wilmington, Del., defeated Edward Faulkner, Penn A. C., 15—12, 15—8, 15—11.

James T. Reid, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, won by default from Frank Gillespie, University Club, New York.

James Tully, Merion Cricket, Philadelphia, defeated John Smith, Penn A. C., 15—6, 3—15, 15—10, 15—8.

Walter Knorr, Princeton, defeated Tom Doyle, Germantown Cricket, Philadelphia, 15—7, 15—10, 15—12, 15—6.

George Cummings, University Club, New York, defeated Vin Ellis, Piping Rock, New York, 15—6, 15—8, 15—13.

Harry Goodheart, Baltimore A. C., defeated J. J. O'Donnell, Downtown Club, New York, 8—15, 15—7, 15—10, 15—11, 18—16.

Ben Pope, Keystone A. C., Pittsburgh, defeated Richard Heisler, Atlantic City, 15—5, 15—3, 15—7.

Roland Dufton, New York A. C., defeated George McLaughlin, Wilmington, 15—7, 15—12, 15—6.

Jack Summers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated John Tully, Philadelphia Country Club, 15—9, 15—12, 15—8.

James Dougherty, Merion Cricket Club, defeated J. S. Reid, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—17, 15—9, 15—7, 10—15, 15—13.

Sidney Dufton, Westchester-Biltmore, defeated Walter Kinsella, Fraternity Club, New York, 15—3, 18—17, 15—10.

Lester Cummings, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Edward Patton, Union Boat Club, Boston, 15—8, 15—13, 12—15, 15—8.

Second Round

Skillman defeated Allan Cummings, 15—4, 15—7, 13—15, 15—8.

Martella won by default from Reid.

Nordlie defeated Adams, 15—7, 15—8, 15—7.

Tully defeated Knorr, 15—11, 15—13, 15—13.

George Cummings defeated Goodheart, 15—12, 15—6, 15—9.

Pope defeated R. Dufton, 11—15, 15—8, 6—15, 15—7, 17—15.

Summers defeated Dougherty, 15—13, 15—9, 15—7.

Sid Dufton defeated L. Cummings, 15—12, 15—2, 15—11.

Matsuyama Wins First Game Over Harper of Denver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—The first game in the United States three-cushion billiard tournament, which opened here last night and which will continue until Jan. 23, resulted in a victory for Kinrey Matsuyama of New York, over Robert B. Harper of Denver, western sectional champion.

At the end of 57 innings of play the score read 50 to 36 in favor of the New Yorker, and champion of Japan. High runs were: Matsuyama 6, Harper 5.

The winner of this tournament, as well as the runnerup, will qualify to compete for the world title in New York next month, when Welker Cochran of San Francisco will face a field of 11 others in defense of his title as world's champion.

The eight players competing in the national tournament are: Alfredo de Oro, Arthur Woods and Kinrey Matsuyama, New York; Charles McCourt of Cleveland; Earl Lookabaugh and Len Kenney of Chicago; Harper, and Marc Catton of Oakland, Calif. The score by innings:

Matsuyama—0 3 0 2 2 2 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 2 1 (s) 1 0 1 0 8 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 (s) 2 1 0 4 1 —50. High run—6. Safeties—2. Innings—57.

Harper—1 4 1 1 5 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 (s) 0 2 2 2 2 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 (s) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—36. High run—5. Safeties—2. Innings—56.

Sporting Around the Hub

LOCAL tennis fans who expect to attend the professional matches at the Boston Garden on Monday evening, featuring Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, are advised to make reservations now if they haven't already done so. The Garden box office reports a heavy sale, but there are still good seats to be had. Tilden's smashing victory over Vines in New York has added much more interest in the forthcoming matches here, and, if at least 10,000 are not on hand Monday night, it will be a big surprise.

Give the case of Bill Tilden a little thought and you will agree that he is one of the greatest and most durable athletes this country has ever known. For more than 30 years he has pounded the courts and yet is still a peer of them all. Cochet captured Tilden's tennis crown and a few years later it was Vines who defeated Cochet. And now Tilden complicates matters by taking Vines in straight sets.

Incidentally, the Longwood Cricket Club, which is sponsoring the professional matches, has assigned the officials for Monday night's play. Lyman Hayes and John J. Murtich, Longwood's most experienced umpires, will work the Tilden-Vines and Richards-Barnes matches respectively.

Speaking on baseball in general a day or two ago, Manager Bucky Harris of the Red Sox rather unexpectedly centered his conversation on a young shortstop who will strive to break into the New York Yankee lineup next spring. He is Red Rolfe, the Pennacook (N. H.) youth who starred with Dartmouth's varsity nine for three years before signing a Yankee contract. Previous to his career at Hanover, Rolfe attended Pennacook High and Phillips Exeter Academy. Harris claims that Rolfe is almost a cinch to become a star with the Yankees. The youngster is a six-footer, weighing about 185 pounds and getting bigger and stronger every day. Blondy Ryan, a former college "kid," became the pennant spark of the Giants; perhaps there is a similar spot on the Yankees for Rolfe.

Bill Carrigan, once a pennant-winning manager of the Red Sox, who was in Boston yesterday on business, paid a visit to Eddie Collins and Bucky Harris at Fenway Park in the afternoon, and apparently is the "same old Bill." Later in the afternoon Eddie Farrell of Milton and the New York Yankees called at the park to see how everybody was.

A new hurdle device, designed to teach the runner to cut close to the barrier and also warn him if he is "sitting up" too high in his leaps, has been installed on Harvard's board track, to train runners for coming indoor meets. It consists of a tape strung between two hurdles, while above on a crossbar is hung a towel that drops to within a foot of the tape. This enables the runner to "cut loose" at the tape in practice, without fear of knocking down a hurdle, and also reminds him, like S. A. A. was to 1931 and Adams in 1933, better than a word from the coach could, that he is sitting high in his jumps.

Harvard's varsity polo team, strengthened by the return of Lowell Dillingham and Edward Gerry, both of whom were out of the opening match, is favored to defeat Westwood in tomorrow night's game at the Commonwealth Armory. Despite the fact that the Crimson lost its opening match to Candlewood, the wearers of the red shape up as a favorite to capture the championship of the Boston indoor league.

The M. I. T. Varsity Track Club held its annual dinner meeting last night and 23 members attended. Karl D. Fernstrome of the Department of Business and Engineering Administration, was the main speaker. Coaches Oscar Hedlund and Robert Bowie also attended.

Dick Harlow, the almost forgotten yet brilliant coach at Western Maryland, will be one of the instructors at Northeastern's football school next summer, and also an assistant to Coach Al McCoy of the Husky varsity. Spring football practice will be delayed until June, when the school is in session. Harlow will teach his famous double shift to the Husky squad.

Harison Cole of Cambridge, defending champion, is seeded first in the annual Boston district men's Singles Ping-Pong Championship to be played at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 16 Somerset Street, beginning tonight at 7:30 p. m. Women's singles play will begin tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m. Many leading women tennis players, including Mrs. George W. Wightman, state women's ping-pong champion; Sarah Palfrey, Virginia Rice, Dorrance Chase and Rosamond Newton, are entered. play in the men's doubles will also begin tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m., with 16 team participating.

Track fans have a real race ahead of them at the Boston Garden, Jan. 27, when Bernie McCafferty, three-time winner of the Prout Memorial 600, meets Arnold Adams and Harry Hoffman, the New York University star. The Prout Memorial is a handsome bronze trophy awarded to this meet by the A. A. U. of the United States in memory of one of its most popular officials, William C. Prout. McCafferty won the event first in 1929. Since then he has triumphed in 1930 and 1933. Eddie Blake of

Rangers Defeat Ottawa and Tie For Group Lead

Six Teams Divide Points in Four National League Hockey Contests

National Hockey League

United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	6	7	35	38	26
Rangers	10	6	7	42	38	26
Detroit	11	3	9	48	55	25
Boston	9	3	12	48	59	21

Canadian Division

Toronto	15	4	4	83	38	34
Canadiens	10	3	11	45	48	23
Montreal	7	6	10	40	58	20
Ottawa	7	4	13	58	58	18
Americans	6	5	12	51	68	17

Results Jan. 11

Boston 0, Chicago 0, overtime.
Americans 1, Toronto 1, overtime.
Rangers 5, Ottawa 3.
Detroit 1, Montreal 1, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—New York Americans held the league-leading Toronto Maple Leafs to a tie, 1 to 1, in a slow overtime game here last night. McVeigh and Himes continued their effective work for the locals, but the other players were sluggish. Toronto was also in slow form, its attacks lacking their usual brilliancy.

Americans	Toronto
Klein, McVeigh, Gross, lw	
	rw, Sands, Conacher, Doraty
Conn, Himes, Jackson, c	
	c, Thoms, Primeau, Blair, Boll
Burke, Patterson, Martin, Pickett, rw	
	lw, Kilren, Jackson, Cotton
Brydge, Murray, ld	rd, Clancy, Levinsky
Dutton, Doran, rd	ld, Horner, Day
Worters, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Americans 1, Toronto 1. Goals—McVeigh for Americans; Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Himes for Americans; Primeau for Toronto. Referees—C. A. Dinsmore and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 12—The New York Rangers, holders of the Stanley Cup, but occupants of last place in the American section of the National Hockey League standing for the greater part of the early season, moved into a tie with Chicago for the group leadership last night by defeating the local Senators, 5 to 3.

Rangers	Ottawa
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw	
	rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Saunders
Boucher, Dillon, c	
	c, Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, Cox
W. Cook, Ripley, Osmundson, rw	
	lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
Johnson, Heller, Brennan, ld	
	rd, Ledue, Shields
Seibert, Dutkowski, rd, ld, Bowman, Hollett	
Aitkenhead, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Rangers 5, Ottawa 3. Goals—Murdoch 2, W. Cook, Johnson, Boucher for Rangers; Howe 2, Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—Dillon 2, Johnson, W. Cook, Ripley, Boucher, F. Cook for Rangers; Hollett, Touhey, Howe, Saunders for Ottawa. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and C. J. Denneny, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 12—Montreal Maroons strengthened their hold on third place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by playing a one-all tie with the Detroit Red Wings here last night.

Montreal	Detroit
Northcott, Trottier, Robinson, lw	
	rw, Aurie, Carson, Wiseman
Smith, Blinco, c, c, Weiland, Pettinger, Starr	
Ward, Brydson, Kilrea, rw	
	lw, Lewis, Emms, Sorrell
Frew, Mackenzie, ld	rd, Young, Robertson
Wentworth, Evans, rd	ld, Goodfellow, Buswell, Graham
Kerr, g	g, Cude

Score—Montreal 1, Detroit 1. Goals—Blinco for Montreal; Aurie for Detroit. Assist—Robinson for Montreal. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—Boston's Bruins fought the Chicago Black Hawks to a scoreless tie in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night with 9000 witnesses. This 0-to-0 count caused a tie for the Hawks with the New York Rangers for leadership of the American division of the league standing.

Boston	Chicago
Siebert, Beattie, Gracie, lw	
	rw, Couture, March, Goldsworthy
Barry, Stewart, Chapman, c	
	c, Leswick, Romnes, T. Cook
Oliver, Lamb, Galbraith, O'Neil, rw	
	lw, Gottselig, Thompson, Sheppard
Smith, Smillie, ld	rd, Jenkins, Coulter
Clapper, Hitchman, rd	ld, Conacher, Abel
T. Thompson, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Boston Bruins 0, Chicago Black Hawks 0. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto.

Yale Alumnus Pleads For Old Football Game

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—The Yale alumni weekly today will carry an article by Frank S. Butterworth of the class of '95, who played on three Yale football teams and was chosen all-American fullback, in which he pleads for restoration of the "old, lovable, inspiring conditions and atmosphere of football."

Butterworth in his article calls also for the "old player, open practice and hard scrimmage daily—and have done with mystery."

"I admit that most of the old players do not know the modern game," Butterworth says, "but neither does anyone else—it and the rules change annually and are not clear after voluble radio talks or columns of print."

"The time has come, at Yale, to recognize the truth," Butterworth says, "and disregard what Mr. Al Stith calls 'baloney.' The truth as it seems to me, is that the experience worth most to a player is in practicing and mastering fundamentals, and in getting into physical condition to give all you have."

College Basketball Results

Abilene Christian 25, North Texas T. 24.
Augustana 36, Southern Normal 32.
Clemson 31, Tennessee Tech. 26.
College of Emporia 53, Ottawa 25.
Davis Elkins 51, Shenandoah 29.
DePaul 43, Armour 35.
Evansville 30, Western Kentucky 26.
Illinois College 31, Illinois Normal 21.
Huron 35, South Dakota Mines 30.
Iowa S. T. 34, Cornell C. 33.
LaCrosse Teachers 36, Luther 25.
Long Island 41, Geo. Washington 25.
Louisiana Tech. 55, Stetson 33.
Maryland 37, Duke 33.
Mass. State 35, Middlebury 31.
North Carolina 31, Virginia Tech. 14.
Randolph-Macon 35, American 22.
St. John's 36, Hampden-Sydney 18.
St. Thomas 39, St. Olaf 12.
Trinity 34, Worcester P. I. 20.
Union 38, Vermont 28.
Union 31, Howard 25.
Wartburg 34, Southwestern College 33.
Westminster 33, Drury 8.

College Wrestling Result

Rochester A. M. 31, Brown 13.

Planes at Miami Thrill Big Crowd

(Continued from Page 1)

began to fill the boxes and grandstand.

Navy, marine and army groups of fliers furnished the thrills of the day. After a bomb-dropping contest which was won by Neil McCra of Fairview, Penna., who placed his sack 19 feet from the mark, and dead-stick landing contest in which Ace Potter of Miami won first prize, the "mad leathernecks" from Quantico under Lieut. Sandy Sanderson gave the crowd some real thrills.

The eight marines did about everything possible for planes to do from formations to stunts that were breath-taking. The most spectacular part of their performance was the bombing of a target representing a machine-gun placement. The fliers came down in power dives on the target in both close and loose formation to within about 100 feet and dropped their bombs at a speed of 200 miles an hour and scored well-placed hits.

No sooner had the marines zoomed away than nine great two-motored army bombers took off and gave a very dignified exhibition of army maneuvers. While they were still performing, several thousand feet higher up, 30 pursuit planes from Chapman Field, under Maj. B. O. Jones, made an appearance and began to get into shape for their striking exhibition of formation maneuvers, the large number of planes

Lower Taxation Urged in Chamber 1934 Objectives

Boston Trade Group Plans Aggressive Program for Year

Mobilizing its committees and subcommittees along a wide front the Boston Chamber of Commerce is ready to launch its intensive drive for civic betterments for 1934.

Backed by successful campaigns of previous years, where victory followed many contests, the Chamber looks forward with confidence to its carefully mapped out attacks and plan of action, aimed to make conditions in metropolitan Boston better for business men.

In contrast to "strategy" of militarists, however, the Chamber makes no secret of its plans and turns the spotlight squarely on its program, that all who desire may know the details.

Long an advocate of lower taxation, the Chamber boldly tackles that vexing problem with the avowed goal of "elimination of wasteful and unnecessary governmental expenditures," to the end that "the cost of government may be reduced to a minimum, consistent with the proper conduct of essential services." The "Chamber believes that the present excessive taxation is one of the great handicaps to business recovery."

Also under taxation headings, the Chamber plans to oppose "confiscatory and unnecessary new forms of taxation," and improvement and modernization in the city government of Boston "by consolidation of deparments, better budgeting, accounting and personnel methods." The Chamber plans to work for improvement in administration of public welfare in Boston.

Improvement and more effective enforcement of street traffic regulations in Boston; reduction in Boston's fire losses by enforcement of existing laws, more efficient organization of fire fighting agencies and a c[illegible]ign of fire prevention; promotion and development of the port of Boston by removal of rates discriminating against the port and in other respects; opposition to ratification of the St. Lawrence Seaway, as an enterprise adversely affecting New England, and opposition to "restoring unjustifiable veterans' benefits in accordance with the policy endorsed by the present National Administration," are among the many other objectives of the Chamber for 1934.

Stabilization of the national currency at the earliest practicable date is another goal of the Chamber. Regarding a balanced federal budget for which the Chamber is to work, officials of the organization say "the Chamber believes that an unbalanced budget, if long continued, will inevitably lead to currency debasement and result in incalculable damage to New England and the nation as a whole."

Mr. M. D. Liming, general secretary of the Chamber, announces that nearly 35,000 business inquiries were received and answered by the Chamber during 1933, as well as hundreds of inquiries on solicitations that were being made in the name of charity The latter are investigated promptly and often reveal plans to defraud business houses through donations for "charity."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness with rain and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday rain and warmer; lowest temperatures in the middle or upper 30's; gentle to moderate northeast to east winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with rain or snow beginning late tonight or Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with rain; slightly warmer in southeast portion and rain or snow in west and north portions late tonight; Saturday rain with slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain late tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming easterly and increasing late tonight and Saturday; overcast weather with rain over south portion, and rain or snow over north portion beginning late tonight or Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 8:22 p. m., Saturday 8:40 a. m.

Height of tides 8.6 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:52 p. m.

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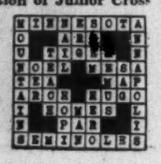

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). A new romantic musical play with score by Edward A. Horan. Cast includes Guy Robertson, Nancy McCord, Andrew Tombes and Betty Starbuck. 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). Sixth American Theater Society play. A comedy by A. E. Thomas. Reviewed on Tuesday. 8:30.

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). Hardwick-Nevin's new farce. 8:20.

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Pauline Frederick in Edgar Wallace's gripping mystery play. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—"Let's Fall in Love," with Ann Sothern and Edmund Lowe. A screen musical romance. Not yet seen. On the stage, Bert Lahr and other vaudeville acts. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 5:12, 7:39, 10:45.

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio." Last day of this Vincent Youmans musical film, with Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Dolores del Rio. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen." Screen version of Rupert Hughes' story of the kidnaping of a screen star's child. The star is played by Dorothea Wieck, the child by Baby LeRoy. Not yet seen. On the stage Cab Calloway and his Cotton Club Orchestra. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

MODERN—"Alice in Wonderland." 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

UPTOWN—"Bitter Sweet." The film version of the Noel Coward musical play which returned to the Shubert recently. Also the Four Marx Brothers in "Duck Soup." 1, 4, 7, 10.

STATE—"Fugitive Lovers," with Robert Montgomery and Madge Evans. Not yet seen. 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:35, 10.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Eight Girls in a Boat," and El Brendel in "Olsen's Big Moment." Paramount at 10:07 a. m., 12:52, 3:47, 6:42, 9:37. Fenway at 1:13, 4:08, 7:03, 9:58

Other Events

REPERTORY THEATER—Bernice Pike, dancer, is presented by Anna Pavlowa Memorial Guild. Music by Sydney S. Cahan. Proceeds to be used to start Pavlowa Memorial Guild Scholarship Fund. 8:30.

PING-PONG TOURNAMENT—Two-day tournament begins tonight in the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation at 10 Somerset Street. Play conducted in Men's Singles, Women's Singles and Men's Doubles. A number of well known tennis players of Boston have entered.

FRIENDS OF CHINA—Herbert C. White gives lantern lecture on "High Lights of Chinese Civilization," following banquet in Boston City Club. 7.

FORUM PLAYERS—Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball will lecture to this group in The Barn, 36 Joy Street. Subject, "Days Without End," by Eugene O'Neill—a discussion of the play presented at the Plymouth last week. Nonmembers may obtain invitations at the Forum office, 1242 Little Building. 8:30.

INGLIS LECTURE—Prof. Isaac Leon Kandel, of Columbia University, lectures on "The Dilemma of Democracy," in the large lecture room of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard College. Open, free, to the public. 8.

TOMORROW

REPERTORY THEATER—"Cinderella," presented by Children's Theater. 10:30 a. m. and 2:15.

JORDAN HALL—Myra Hess. 3.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Dr. Charles H. Tozier speaks on "Zion, Bryce and Grand Canyon National Parks." 2:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—"A Colorful Quest in the Back Bay." Meet at Public Library, main entrance, at 1:45, to visit the establishment of Charles J. Connick, stained glass authority, on Harcourt Street.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Free movies. 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "French Paintings," by Mrs. Hayward, 11 a. m.; "Van der Weyden," by Mrs. Hayward, 3.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:20 train. Walk at Nahant from Lodge Estate to Little Nahant.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Oswald Garrison Villard speaks. Subject, "Is the Press Controlled?" 1.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at South Station for 1:20 train for Woodland.

Motion Pictures

Scherzo Pathétique

Something jaunty about the title, "Eight Girls in a Boat" (opening yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters), led us to expect a lighthearted frolic among a nice group of happiness girls. Somewhere in the advance publicity we had read of the good times they had up in the fastnesses of a mountain lake region, making the picture.

But no. Though nature was bounteously expressed in lacustrine scenery and the bright faces and taut young figures of appealing girls in swim suits or slacks, carrying off crew work with chorus precision and indulging in surreptitious boarding-school fun—pale melancholy touches the tale. Into the correct school that havens these gay young creatures creeps a serious problem when one of them, in love with love personified for her by a rather decent young man, finds she is going to have a baby.

The problem is handled sincerely, but the pace is slow, the suffering unnecessarily protracted. One scene could well have been excluded for its cruelty, though for its dramatic element it would be missed — the expectant mother, as punishment for a minor infraction of rules, is forced by an athletic mistress into a series of high dives. In the end, the situation is resolved by marriage.

The director, Mr. Richard Wallace, seems to have cast a reminiscential glance at "Mädchen in Uniform," but with fleeting eye, catching chiefly the plight of a sensitive, motherless young girl craving for affection in a disciplinary institution. Miss Eleanor Lovegren is the girl, Mr. Douglass Montgomery the boy. Miss Dorothy Wilson, looking comely enough herself, bites out her orders; but in later scenes she has a chance at tenderness. Mr. Walter Connolly hasn't much of a part in the cold, preoccupied father but makes what he can of it.

The second feature is "Olsen's Big Moment," stretching out Mr. El Brendel's brand of humor into a full-length picture. M. L.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Jan. 14

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA 570kc-526m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW 1260kc-238m.

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AAA Milk Curb Found Prejudicial To New England

Ellenberger Gives Warning of Farming Collapse Under Restriction

Warnings that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may drive the New England farmer out of business through its proposal to curtail milk production on a national basis were sounded today by Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, chairman of the Governors' Dairy Advisory Board.

The geographical location of New England was the cog which Dr. Ellenberger believed would not fit into national machinery designed to help the farmer cut down his milk surplus.

Where farmers in other sections might benefit by production curbs, similar plans, he said in a letter to the Monitor, would work hardships not only on the New England farmer, but probably on the consumer. The New England territory, in variance with other dairy centers, is not surrounded by an unlimited supply of milk, which is going into manufactured dairy by-products.

"New England's source of supply," the Vermont expert said, "is cut off by the Canadian line to the north and northwest, by the New York market to the west and by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and south; whereas, the dairy farmers who supply Chicago, for instance, are immediate neighbors of a larger circle whose surplus milk is used for the manufacture of cheese, butter, evaporated and condensed milk.

"Reduction in the amount of milk that New England farmers can produce would simply provide a market for that much additional western cream and would decrease the net returns to New England farmers, an outcome directly opposed to what the Agricultural Administration is trying to do.

"Therefore, it is questionable if any production control program, other than a wholly voluntary one would be fair or proper to apply here."

The hope local administrative authorities express is that some modified agreement will be put through to set up barriers against the tendency of any one dairy center to enrich itself at the expense of another. It is possible that this may be done under a so-called "regional setup."

Another plan gaining ground that may fairly apply to New England is for the Federal Government to buy low-production farms and thus take them out of the business to the advantage of higher-grade farmers. This may be the next step in the federal program.

Music

Andersen-Scionti

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mme. Stell Andersen and Mr. Silvio Scionti, pianists, gave a recital of music unfamiliar in two-piano arrangement. First performances in Boston in this form were given of a Prelude and Gigue by Zipoli, the Preludium in E major taken from the Sixth Violin Sonata by Bach, the familiar Chaconne by Bach, "Animal Pictures" by Rudolph Ganz, a Prelude by Sowerby and a Capriccio Fantastico by Lora Aborn, especially written for Andersen and Scionti, and the Lecuona "Malaguena." Other pieces listed included a Rondo by Chopin, and an Andante and Scherzo by Brahms, referred to as coming "from F minor Sonata, Op. 35," although we are inclined to believe that this is Op. 34a, originally the piano quintet and arranged by Brahms for two pianofortes. The "Fêtes" by Debussy in Ravel's arrangement completed the list.

This pair of pianists had not visited Boston for several seasons. During the intervening period, Mme. Andersen has rounded and deepened her tone so that it more nearly matches that of Mr. Scionti, yet even now the balance is hardly as even as one might reasonably expect from two people whose business it is to present pianistic ensemble. Muddy pedaling somewhat marred the clear outline of the Zipoli and Bach numbers, although the Chaconne fared better than the Preludium. The Chopin Rondo was one of the most interesting performances of the evening, in both phrasing and delicacy of ensemble. The Ganz number proved rather innocuous, yet the piece was not without its moments. "Fleas," for instance, and "Chickens," held something more than a smile for the listener. Had the imaginative faculty of the performers been brought more sharply to the fore, the piece might have become the fanciful thing which its composer no doubt intended. Individually, these two artists present rarely beautiful tone and amazing technique, but together they seemed last night just to escape the front rank in two-piano work. The audience of good size applauded them vigorously and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

House-to-House Drive For City Relief Starts

Labor increased its quota in the Emergency Campaign of 1934 to $200,000 yesterday, $40,000 more than its allotment called for, after Mayor Mansfield had urged it to do a little better than its requested 8 per cent.

The drive for a total sum of $4,500,000 gets under way today.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WUAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Babe Ruth Club	popular	CBS dance music
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Chore Man; music	Dell Campo, tenor.
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	Kaltenborn news
6:15	Joe and Bateese	records; talks	Vocal programs	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	"Black and Blue";	CBS soloist
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	Orchestra; soloist
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Morton Bowe; or-	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter,	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ recital
7:45	Hum and Strum	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	Chemistry talk
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Violin recital
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	Modern Minstrel
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Abe	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Lyman's Orch.	The Town Crier	Organ recital
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick,	Melodic Strings	Le Paradis Band
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris; Rakov Or	from Canada	Reports; news
10:00	Concert Band; violin	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson,	Ted Hanson and
10:15	soloists; narrator	dramatic sketch	soloists; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Rines Orchestra	Pedro Via and	Street of Dreams.	News Service
10:45	News Flashes	his orchestra	Reports; news	Mary Eastman;
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	Columbia Orch.
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	NBC dance music	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	Sign off
11:45	his Ambassadors	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB, Children's Theater Company of New York presents excerpt from "Cinderella," Clare Tree Major, director.
11:00 WNAC, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Children and Young People's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor; piano duo. Special relay to France.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; Farm Bureau Federation program.

After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Meyerbeer's "L'Africana," with Rosa Ponselle, Giovanni Martinelli and other soloists; Tullio Serafin, conductor; Milton Cross and John B. Kennedy, commentators.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "F. O. B. Detroit"; Harlow Curtice, speaker; dance music.
8:00 WBZ, "The New Deal and Public Works," speakers program.
8:30 WBZ, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Arnold Schönberg, guest conductor. Ver klaerte Nacht (Schönberg); Pelias and Melisande (Schönberg).
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Vera Van; Renard's Orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band; Indian Legend by Francis Bowman.

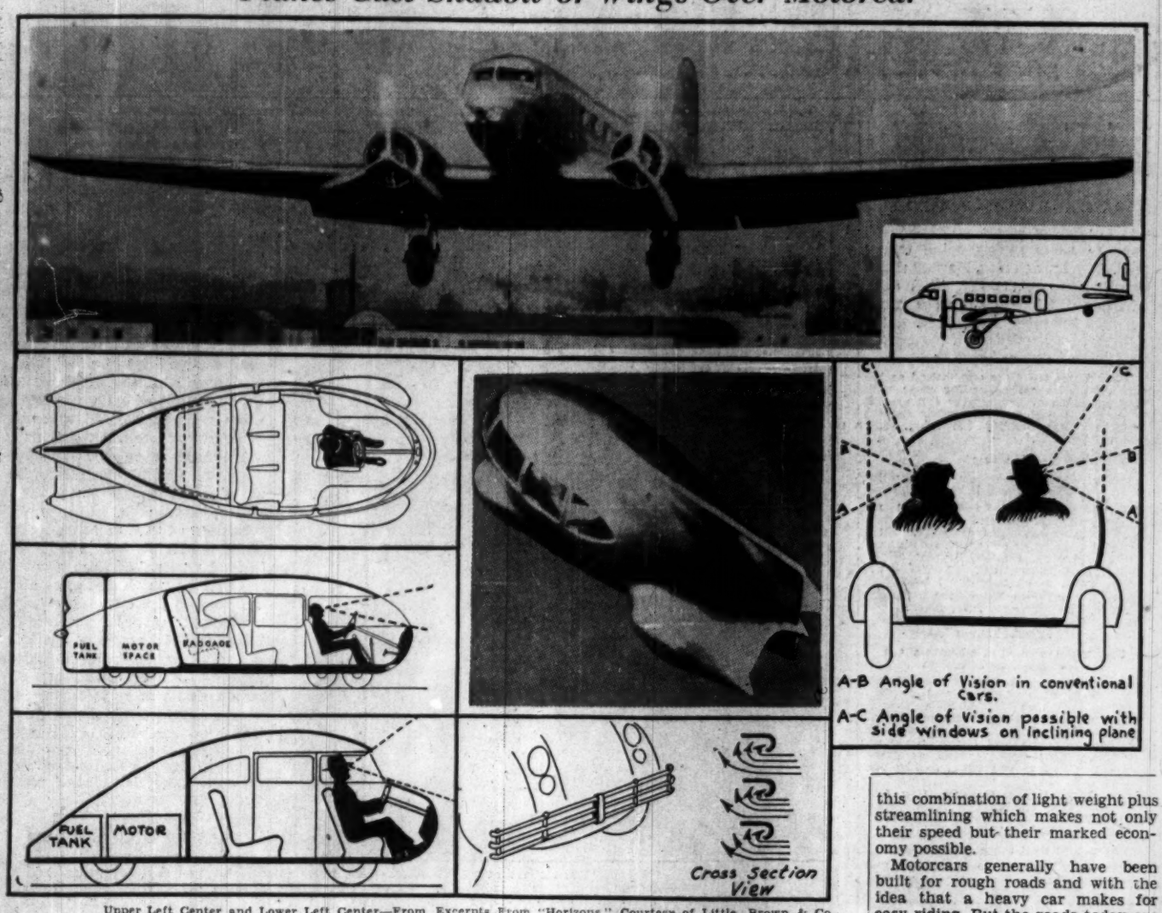
Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:45 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air; guest soloists; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
6:00 WBZ, Tito Schipa, tenor; orchestra; Fritz Reiner, guest conductor.
8:00 WBZ, "This Year of Promise"; Walter Damrosch; Carrie Chapman Catt; Daniel Frohman; Dr. Arthur H. Compton; Will H. Hays; Marlen E. Pew.
9:00 WBZ, Will Rogers; Revelers Quartet; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Conclave of Nations: M. Andre de Laboulaye, French Ambassador to the United States; concert of French music.
10:30 WEEI, Hall of Fame: Lily Pons, John Erskine and orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, Program to Byrd expedition, auspices of Boston Herald-Traveler.

Planes Cast Shadow of Wings Over Motorcar



Upper Left Center and Lower Left Center—From Excerpts From "Horizons," Courtesy of Little, Brown & Co. All Others—The Christian Science Monitor

What Streamlining Does

Upper Picture Shows Latest High Speed Transport Plane With Streamline Nose and Cabin Arrangement Proposed for the Automobile Shown at Lower Left Corner. This Gives Greater Visibility to the Driver Than the Pure Streamline or Tear Drop Nose as Suggested by Norman Bel Geddes in His Car of the Future Shown in the Center Photograph, With Its Upper and Side Views in Detail Given to the Left. The Right Hand Cross Section of the Proposed Car of the Future Shows How Much Greater Visibility Is Obtained By Sloping the Side Windows. The Center Bottom Drawing Illustrates How Much "Drag" Occurs on the So-Called Streamline Bumpers Used on Some of the Cars Exhibited This Year.

Auto Trade and Public Alike Ask What Future Will Bring

New York Show Approaches End With Good Sales—Reception of Isolated Radical Change in Design May Determine 1935 Trend

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—New York's great annual auto show draws to a close. Attendance has exceeded all expectations. Best of all, the manufacturers report sales beyond their fondest hopes. Bigger and better cars are ready for the public at low prices. And, finally, new streamline forms and new departures to please those who want "the next step" are in production.

Everyone seems happy. Their delight is often expressed with a smiling "What will they have next?" A few inquiring people, looking ahead to next year's show, ask that question seriously.

To answer it is difficult. Certainly the jump into actual aerodynamic streamlining this year would indicate that this will be the major influence next year, if it goes over. Right now it appears that it will. Mr. Walter P. Chrysler is said to have faith enough in it to have spent $20,000,000 to change over his whole production machinery. Canny about sales, invariably a right guesser, his decision to take this step cannot be overlooked.

Airplane Men Smile

Even today's streamline cars overlook details that make the airplane engineer visiting the show smile, sometimes patronizingly because the poor motorcar engineers know no better, or, if he feels they do, sympathetically because production and sales requirements hinder their work being carried out in complete form.

A glaring example of almost inexplainable negligence in streamline application both to the styled and aerodynamic cars is the bumpers. With much fancy work to get a sweeping line, supposedly to reduce air resistance, a set of bumpers will be put on a car which can undo much of the streamlining. Consider the wide, flat bumpers, with their flat side toward the wind, most of them three or four inches wide and five feet long, and a worse method of putting resistance into a streamline device could hardly be devised. The front and rear bumpers represent probably an area nearly a yard square, facing broadside into the oncoming wind.

If this were erected upright on the roof of the car its effect would be appreciated and it would be removed at once, for what is the use of saving air drag by smooth contours only to get ten times as much by broadside surfaces?

Add to Difficulties

But the manufacturers gleefully put on these chromium plated causes of frontal pressure and bad rear end suction and then point to streamline pants to show their streamlining skill. The feelings of the aeronautical engineer upon noting this can be imagined.

Some of the swankier cars in an attempt to give the streamline illusion show a bumper made up of what appears to be three solid chromium bars, about three inches wide and a half inch thick, with their thin edge facing forward, the three bars separated from each other by brackets. From a casual glance this looks like an improvement. But when they are examined it is found that each of these bars has only a front and top side, that instead of being solid they are "L" shaped, with the "L" tipped over forward. Thus back of each of the front sides of these bumpers is formed a vortex of dragging suction.

Some of the round tubular bumpers of five years ago would be better. And if a pointed piece to taper off the rear could be applied they would be good. In the Briggs "dream car," —a special job by the Briggs Body Company merely to show what a streamlined car could be, and incidentally much the best example of motorcar streamlining yet seen the bumpers are made an integral part of the body, rubber covered and melt into the main lines with a natural flow.

What About Next Year?

These details will be corrected. But what about the next year's car itself? For one thing, everyone who knows aerodynamics sees the motor at the rear as the next logical development. But it is radical and who will have the courage to be the first to launch it? Whoever does will have automatically eliminated much of the car noise, odors and heat for they will be behind carried off to the rear with the passing winds.

They will have a new functional chasis design which will bring new concepts of springing and construction making for marked beauty, economy and speed with increased roominess. All these await the first person to bring out such a car.

Practical requirements will probably require one engineering compromise from the complete streamlining-on-top form discussed in previous articles of this series. That is, the windshield will probably not form the front part of the teardrop. Rather will there be a slight amount of nose and then a well-rounded windshield. This will be needed to get the visibility required for present day and future driving.

A car with a pure teardrop nose would find the driver sitting so far back from the windows or windshield in order to get the required leg room ahead of his seat that his visibility would be poor. Thus a slight backward blunt nose to give this foot room and perhaps carry the spare wheel inside as well is a feasible solution.

Planes Set the Example

Properly carried out aerodynamically it will not add much resistance and what it does will be more than offset by the great visibility. Today's high-speed transport planes, beautifully streamlined, resort to this expedient and their efficiency is shown by their carrying huge loads at a speed of 225 miles an hour.

Another desirable step would be to slope the windows on the sides as well as in front. This would come not only nearer to the rounded form desired but particularly it would mean that the driver and passengers would be able to look up and see high hills or traffic lights right above them, getting much of the effectiveness of a top-down open car with the protection of a sedan or coupe. Anyone who has toured in hilly country and had no upper visibility will appreciate what an advance this feature alone would be.

Another important point which should be considered is weight. The new, high-speed railroad trains are not only streamlined. That would be only half the story. Their weight has been cut away down and it is this combination of light weight plus streamlining which makes not only their speed but their marked economy possible.

Motorcars generally have been built for rough roads and with the idea that a heavy car makes for easy riding. But the roads today are so smooth that people can travel long distances in small, light cars with comfort. And intelligent engineering can control the timing of spring action, so that almost any weight car could be designed to ride smoothly with a slow, easy spring action.

This lightening of cars can be obtained partly by truss bridge frame construction, but will have to come largely from lighter metals. This means they will have to be produced cheaply. But such needs are invariably met and the steel industry, asked to make this possible, would probably do it.

Then the combination of speed, economy, comfort, roominess and beauty would be close to achievement. How much of this will be in next year's car? The answer is anybody's.

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Midnight 'Cramming' For 'Exams' Avoided At School of B. U.

No longer need undergraduate students of Boston University School of Education "cram" and burn the midnight oil for "exams" in order that they may see their marks jump from C to B or B to A. For this orthodox system of grading—A honor; B, creditable; C pass; D, conditional pass; F, failure—is taboo as far as authorities at the School of Education are concerned.

Beginning with the midyear examinations, which start next Monday, the students will be graded as either honor, satisfactory, or doubtful.

In announcing this new method of marking yesterday, Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, dean of school, declared that he did not believe in going to the extreme of just having the pass and fail. The system which consists of three grades instead of five and eliminates the plus and minus will tend to take away the students emphasis on marks and stress the more essential need, which is knowledge of subject matter.

This change has resulted from a long study and investigation, Dean Wilde said. Other institutions are realizing more and more the inadequacies of the old system and are revising their systems. Some have even gone further than the School of Education by using only pass and fail.

NRA Administrator Named

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has appointed Mr. W. Averill Harriman of New York as division NRA administrator in charge of construction and other heavy industry codes, to succeed Mr. Malcolm Muir, New York trade journal publisher, whose resignation was accepted on Jan. 9.

Assyrian Exodus From Iraq Proves Task for League

Location for Settlement Subject of Negotiation With Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Settlement outside Iraq of Assyrians who wish to leave that country as a result of clashes with governmental policy, is proving a delicate task in negotiations conducted under the special Council committee of the League of Nations.

First among the problems is the place of settlement. Neighboring countries hesitate to open their doors in face of already grave economic and political conditions. It is understood, however, that encouraging advances have been made, and that negotiation of the place is only a question of time.

Financing of the exodus is difficult, and foreshadows possible larger demand when whole villages may come down from northern mountains and head for a new home. Other elements in this complicated skein of minority relations have to do with reorienting the Assyrians politically and economically in their new homeland.

Procedure outlined by League of Nations agencies is to appoint a member of the Nansen Office for Refugees who will coöperate with a local commission. The Government of Iraq has indicated its intention of naming such a commission. It is to consist of an expert in rural settlement, an inspector of the administration, a local officer of the Government and the head of the Assyrian village or villages concerned.

The Nansen Office representative will be appointed as soon as the place of settlement is definitely fixed. He will proceed at once to Iraq. After ascertainment of persons desiring to leave the country, measures will be undertaken for liquidation of their property, paying cost of transport and so on.

This minority issue assumes special interest in League technique, since it concerns the first mandated area to receive full statehood, with membership in the League.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Harmonized and Contrasted

There Is a Shade of Stocking for Every Costume

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE observer of stocking styles will be aware that the flesh shade is no longer worn and that interest is confined to neutral and dark colors in the brown gamut. Hosiery this season should harmonize with discreet and sober costumes, and, in the case of those presenting the modish fuchsias, reds and violets, act as a foil. The foil theme is apparent also in the comparatively dark tones correct for evening.

The Textile Color Card Association of the United States has issued a hosiery chart showing three basic colors, taupe, beige, and brown, each of these ranges being represented by four shades. Hosiery shops usually carry only two shades in each of these divisions, as the difference between the tones is so slight.

Taupe Shades

These taupe tones are emphasized as the smart high-fashion range for wear with taupe, medium or darker grey and greyish mixtures, as well as many other favored costume colors, notably the ruby, berry and vintage reds.

Biscayne

Medium neutral shade—smart composite of taupe and brown.

Costumes—The correct complement to the neutral beiges and light browns, including Stonebeige, Doebeige, Biscayne; wide range of greens, as Dundee Green, Arcady, Chutney Green; berry reds, as Barberry Red, Mulberry Red; dark navy, as Corbeau Blue; black.

Shoes—Indies Brown, Fawn Brown, Brown Taupe, New Admiralty Blue, Black.

Smokebrown

Very new rendition of a smoke shade with undertone of brown.

Costumes—Keys smartly with costume taupes of both brownish and greyish casts, as Brown Taupe, Mole Taupe, Smokebrown; vintage reds, as Tokay Red, Vintage Red; darker greens, as Dundee Green, Lizard Green; navy, as Corbeau Blue; eggplant type, as Blueberry; tête de nègre browns, as Licorice Brown; black.

Shoes—Brown Taupe, Gungrey, New Admiralty Blue, Black.

Beige Taupe

Important light taupe of beige cast

Costumes—Harmonious with fashionable taupe range in costumes, including the Beige Taupe, Brown Taupe; medium and darker neutral greys, as Towngrey, Cartridge Grey; reds, as Mulberry Red, Rubylustre; navy, as Corbeau Blue; violet or purplish blues, as Metallic Blue, Pansy Petal; purple, as Phlox Purple; black.

Shoes—Flintgrey, Gungrey, Brown Taupe, Black.

Brown Taupe

High-fashion dark taupe of brownish cast

Costumes—Blends perfectly with high-style costume and shoe shade of same name. For present late Winter wear with tête de nègre browns, as Licorice Brown; vintage reds, as Tokay Red, Vintage Red; metallic or mossy greens, as Lizard Green, Bronze Green; deep purplish shades, as Blueberry; black, in very sheer hose.

Shoes—Brown Taupe, Gungrey, Black.

Beige Shades

Medium and darker beige tones in subdued neutral types, as well as clear warm versions, offer a variety of lighter harmonizing notes with a wide range of costume shades, including darker beiges, rusty or yellowish reds, light mossy greens and lively purplish blues.

Gala

Clear medium beige of golden cast.

Costumes—Smart for formal wear with melon and orange hues, as Indian Melon, Golden Orange; yellowish red, as Tartan Red; rusts, as Burnt Rust, Zinnia Red; yellowish greens, as Grassgreen, Tipperary Green; pastel tones in the "bonbon" range; white; black.

Shoes—Slippers matching or smartly contrasting with gown, Gold, Silver, White, Black.

Clearsan

Darker sandy beige, widely adaptable because of its neutral cast.

Costumes—Important shade for general wear with navy and medium blues, as Corbeau Blue, Cruise Blue, Glory Blue; reds, as Fez Red, Barberry Red, Tokay Red; neutral beiges, as Doebeige; medium browns, as Fudge Brown; greens as Frostgreen, Dundee Green; black.

Shoes—Indies Brown, New Admiralty Blue, Fawn Brown, Black.

Bali

Rich darker beige with soft glow.

Costumes—In perfect harmony with the important new browns of tobacco and slight reddish casts, as Burnt Brown, Chona Brown, as well as lighter complements of these shades, including Cocotan and Spice Rose; also very smart with rusts, as Zinnia Red, Burnt Rust, Orange Laque; chocolate tones, as Fudge Brown, Friar Brown.

Shoes—Madeira Brown, Swagger Brown, Bourbon.

Dustbeige

Darker greyish beige for general wear.

Costumes—Strongly emphasized, because of its neutral cast, to key with a wide range of costume shades, including ruby, berry and vintage reds, as Rose Ruby, Vintage Red; the entire blue range, including Cruise Blue, Corbeau Blue; purplish tones, as Pansy Petal, Gentian Blue, Phlox Purple; bluish almond green, as Arcady; neutral beiges, as Doebeige; black.

Shoes—Indies Brown, Brown Taupe, New Admiralty Blue, Black.

Brown Shades

The smart new costume browns already mentioned supply the underlying motif for this significant group. Not only are these darker hosiery shades harmoniously tuned to the fashionable brown costume, but in their lighter and warmer renditions, they supply the preferred contrasting note to "rusty" tones and vibrant metallic greens.

Spicebrown

Warm animated brown

Costumes—Of high-style significance, because of its harmonizing qualities, with the fashionable reddish browns, as Liqueur Brown; also blends smartly with Chona Brown and its lighter complement, Cocotan; metallic greens, as Bronze Green; rust and orange hues, as Burnt Rust, Coppergold, Orange Laque.

Shoes—Madeira Brown, Bourbon, Swagger Brown.

Honeybrown

Light clear brown of golden cast.

Costumes—Highly important because it keys with a wide range of the costume browns, including Friar Brown, Fudge Brown; rusts, as Zinnia Red, Burnt Rust; greens, as Dundee Green, Chutney Green, Lizard Green.

Shoes—Indies Brown, Fawn Brown.

Jungle

Medium chocolate brown.

Costumes—Correctly coördinates with darker browns in present late Winter costumes, including Licorice Brown, Friar Brown; also a smart contrast to olive and metallic greens, as Lizard Green, Bronze Green.

Shoes—Madeira Brown, Indies Brown.

Friar Brown

Deep neutral Brown—very high-fashion.

Costumes—Smart for the present Winter wear with darker costume browns, as Licorice Brown, Frair Brown. In very sheer hose.

Shoes—Madeira Brown, Indies Brown.

Evening Wear

The evening colors are in the beige category.

Gala and suntouch are exactly the complement for white and pastel shades "of the bonbon gamut." Gala is also worn with brighter colors of the melon, lime and orange range and even with reds and yellow-greens. Suntouch harmonizes with fuchsias, ruby, purple-blues, black, and with gold and silver lamés.

Bali is a foil tone for vibrant colors, and a harmonizing tone for the warm browns which are good evening colors.

Women who are willing to economize by buying the service weight stocking for everyday or business wear will do well to select the lighter tones to compensate for the heavier effect of the yarn.

A stocking of pure silk is usually duller than one of rayon and with a little practice a difference can be detected in the stitch, also.

Lisle stockings are appropriately worn for spectator sports and country outdoor events.

Stockings wear longer when the foot length is a little more than sufficient and when they are very gently washed after every day of wear, in tepid water and mild soap flakes. They should be dried slowly in the temperature of the room.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Gay Evening Jacket

Glazed Drapery Chintz in Creole Red and Orange Is Used For This Jacket.

This bright little evening jacket, shown by Best & Co., is quilted. It is modeled here with a ribbed crepe frock having high neckline in front. For those who like to sew, the style may offer suggestions for renewing the surprise in some overfamiliar little frock.

Cinderella Of Vegetables

Six Ways to Make Spinach the Belle of the Ball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China

SPINACH, alas, is a vastly misunderstood vegetable — the Cinderella of the vegetable kingdom. Remembering the nursery days when we were scolded and coaxed to eat our spinach, many of us even yet behold it on our plates with long and dutiful faces, considering it the less to be enjoyed for the very reason that it is "good for us."

Modern cuisine, however, leaves us no excuse for disliking a food so rich in food values. With the new trends in cooking—which are, after all, going back to the old ones with their attention to savory sauces and carefully blended flavorings—there is no reason why spinach should not appeal to the æsthetic needs of the palate as much as it caters to the proper nourishment of the body.

One of the most ornamental of vegetables, with its crisply curling leaves of deep green, spinach can be made to take its rightful place of honor on the family table in the following six ways:

Cream of Spinach Soup

Wash, drain and chop
1½ cups of fresh spinach. Add
3 cups water
1 meat bone
1 sliced onion. Cook until spinach is tender. Press through a sieve. Add
2½ tablespoons butter
2 cups scalded milk
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper. Heat again before serving, taking care not to scorch the mixture. Serves six.

Spinach Soufflé

Brown
¾ teaspoon chopped onion in
1½ teaspoons butter. Stir in
¾ tablespoon flour. Then blend in
1 cup milk. Remove the saucepan from the fire. Add
3 egg-yolks (unbeaten) and
1½ cups finely chopped raw spinach, and beat well. Stiffly beat the remaining
3 egg-whites, and add to mixture. Add
Salt and pepper to taste. Bake in buttered dish in an oven of 350 to 325 degrees Fahrenheit, until brown. Serves six.

Spinach With Mushrooms

Wash
3 pounds spinach. Cook in water until tender. Drain. In a saucepan melt
6 tablespoons butter. Wash, drain and slice
1 pound mushrooms, add to the melted butter, and sauté until tender and slightly brown. Add to the spinach, mix, season to taste with salt and pepper, and serve piping hot. Serves six.

Spinach and Cheese Casserole

Wash and drain
2 pounds of spinach. Cook in water for ten minutes. Drain. Add
1 tablespoon butter, and cook until tender. Chop. Add
1 cup grated cheese
2 beaten eggs
Salt as desired, and
½ cup bread crumbs. Sprinkle with
1 finely chopped onion. Place in greased casserole dish, and lay across the top
2 slices bacon. Set casserole in pan of hot water and bake in an oven of 350 to 325 degrees Fahrenheit from 20 to 30 minutes. Serves Six.

Spinach With Cheese Sauce

Wash drain and slightly chop
2½ pounds spinach. Cook in water until tender then drain. Serve with a cheese sauce made as follows:
Melt
3 tablespoons butter. Add
4 tablespoons flour. Blend well. Add
2 cups milk
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper. Stir until smooth and creamy. Add
1 cup grated cheese and let stand over hot water until cheese is melted. Garnish with a
Dash of paprika and serve with the spinach. Serves six.

Spinach Salad With French Dressing

Wash thoroughly drain and chop
2½ pounds of fresh uncooked spinach leaves. Chill. Marinate lightly with a French dressing made as follows:
Take
6 tablespoons vinegar
1½ cups olive oil
½ teaspoon sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
¼ teaspoon mustard
½ teaspoon onion juice
2 teaspoons salt
Dash of white pepper
Dash of celery salt
Dash of paprika. Mix all ingredients and beat until thoroughly blended and smooth. Place in refrigerator. Mix lightly with chilled fresh spinach when ready to serve tossing with wooden fork and spoon in bowl. This salad resembles water cress. Serves six.

Dinners for the Children

Four Menus for Them Based on Those of Grown-Ups

By **Floris Culver Thompson**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST people feel that it is better for very young children to be served separately from the rest of the family. Little children are more comfortable at their own little table; they may be given opportunity for self-help with less disturbance to mother; they have only their own menu before them and they may be served at a regular time and allowed to eat leisurely even when the adult meal is late or hurried. On the other hand, it is well for even small children to eat with the family sometimes to learn to adjust themselves to the group. On such occasions they should be given to understand they eat what is served them just as at the small table, and not adult dishes. They should be paid as little attention as possible by the family circle as that distracts them from eating. And when the little folk are present is the time for the grown-ups to set a good example by cheerfully eating what is offered them, for children will imitate.

Authorities state that the best time for children's dinner is at noon but that the light cereal supper is not an adequate meal. A child given cereal and milk at evening is apt to awaken early from hunger. Consequently there is not much difference in the child's dinner and modern supper menus since the latter now include vegetables and fruits.

To arrange a separate dinner for the little children need not be much trouble after all. Family meals as a rule include the foods the children must have. Common sense has to enter into the family meal planning to enable a busy mother to keep things running smoothly and to enjoy some degree of ease herself. A few of the baked potatoes from the adult meal may be made into half shell potatoes to be reheated quickly for the next juvenile dinner or supper. Or vice versa, the children may have the plain baked potatoes and the family the half shells. Many popular family dishes, such as pot roast, lamb stew, macaroni, creamed fish, escalloped potatoes, and so on, that are improved by long cooking, may be ready for both dinners. Or the oven may be used for dessert and the children's dinner at the same time.

If there happens to be a baby in the family who is starting to eat solid foods, mother can usually plan and cook for the family lunch or dinner one vegetable from baby's list and then sieve a portion thereof for baby's next feeding. It goes without saying that so young a baby is undoubtedly on his own schedule and probably has his vegetables at one or two in the afternoon.

Menus for family dinners follow that include plans for baby's tray and the juvenile table. Here is one for the adults:

Menu 1

This for Adults

Roast Beef Franconia Potatoes
Buttered Beets Frozen Fruit Salad
Sponge Cake

This for the Juveniles

Roast Beef Baked Potatoes
Sliced Beets Fruit Salad Milk
Sponge Cake

For Baby's Tray

Beef Juice (only 1 ounce) on Baked Potato
Dry Bread
Milk Sieved Peaches

Menu 2

Adults

Broiled Calves Liver and Bacon
Mashed Potatoes Buttered String Beans
Perfection Salad
Golden Glow Soufflé

Children

Bacon and Liver, Cut Up
Mashed Potatoes Buttered String Beans
Perfection Salad or
Shredded Vegetable Salad
Golden Glow Soufflé

Baby

Liver Broth or Ground Liver Sandwich
Sieved String Beans Milk
Sieved Apricots

Menu 3

Adults

Broiled Haddock Garnished with Toast Points, Parsley and Lemon Sections
French-Fried Potatoes Stewed Tomatoes
Pear Salad Coconut Cake

Children

Broiled Haddock, Toast, Parsley and Lemon
Boiled Potato Strips with Butter
Stewed Tomatoes Milk
Plain Cake

Baby

Coddled Egg on Broken Bits of Toast
Sieved Tomatoes
Milk Sieved Pears

Menu 4

Adults

Thick Vegetable Soup Dumplings
Celery Radishes
Apple Pie Cheese

Children

Vegetable Soup Noodles
Celery
Baked Apples

Baby

Strained Vegetable Soup
Zwieback Milk
Apple Sauce (baked in oven)

[This is the last in a set of five articles on Meals for Children. The other four were printed as follows: July 21, 28, Aug. 25, and Sept. 18, 1933.]

To warm over rolls, sprinkle lightly with water, place the pan containing them in a pan of hot water and put in oven for a few minutes.

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The Budgeted Wardrobe

With Planning, a Few Frocks May Seem Many

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

CAREFUL planning of the wardrobe is necessary if one is to economize with a dress allowance and at the same time provide clothes suitable for all occasions. Morning wear in England calls for a dark woolen dress, and fashion dictates that the skirt should produce a slim appearance. The bodice may take the form of a little coat buttoning down the center front, with a tie of self material at the throat, and finished at the waist with a narrow belt. The skirt can be worn in the afternoon if the morning coat-bodice is changed for a long tunic blouse made in crepe satin or velvet. With a skirt in dark brown woolen material a blouse of Chinese red velvet will look charming and may be worn under a brown top coat, either in fur or woolen fabric. A red velvet hat looks cheery and smart on a winter's afternoon.

Another economical combination is to link up an afternoon with an evening dress. Heavy faille is popular in England at the moment for this sort of frock, and mulberry red is both smart and practical, if becoming. The skirt should be close fitting to about the knees, with ample flow around the feet. For afternoons a velvet bolero in self color with long sleeves will transform the dress into a most wearable afternoon frock. Another idea is to wear the skirt with a multicolored lamé silk blouse with short sleeves and a piquant little basque. This ensemble is equally suitable for an afternoon party or for restaurant wear.

How easily one can work out changes in the sports attire! Take, for instance, as a foundation a beige tweed skirt and Norfolk coat buttoned down the center front. If it closes well up to the throat the coat can be worn without a shirt, but if worn open then a beige wool blouse is useful. A new jersey model has a circular yoke in color, closing at the neck with a narrow band an inch wide, fastened with a button. An attractive knitted blouse in beige wool has a yoke in willow green, with a slit down the front so that it can be worn open. Another type of jumper blouse, popular at the moment, has a straight collar two inches wide, with ends about eight inches in length. These fold over each other and are fastened with a pin.

For sports a short coat in striped material always looks well. It is easy to make, for it can be cut from a straight piece of cloth and seamed up on the shoulders. All one has to do is to cut out the armholes and put the sleeves in. A straight piece of material is used for the collar, which is doubled over to make the neck tidy. A tapered tuck run in under the arms gives all the shaping necessary, unless one likes to add three small tapered tucks at the waist line at the back. With the addition of a belt of self material, the coat is completed. Note that the stripes must run round the figure, otherwise there will not be sufficient width to cut the coat in one piece. This method of cutting has the advantage of insuring that the stripes match back and front.

This season woolen caps are made in a variety of shapes. Those with scarves to match can be knitted at home for a trifling cost. In this way it is possible to introduce changes in many color schemes.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Corbett, London

Upper—A Smart Little Coat Is Worn in the Morning and Discarded for a Long Tunic in Crepe Satin or Velvet for Afternoon Wear. Lower—An Afternoon-Evening Combination. The Afternoon Tunic Blouse Is Made of Multi-Colored Lamé Silk.

'Please Eat This Exhibit'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

"Please eat this exhibit" was the unusual invitation given to all those who visited the exhibition recently organized by the Cooks' Union.

The declared object of the organizers of the exhibition was to show Hungarian housewives how to make use of "familiar foodstuffs" in novel ways, and how, by clever handling of the inevitable "left-overs" to avoid wastage. But culinary art could not allow the opportunity of a good audience to pass quite so tamely as that. Italian colleagues, hearing of the enterprise, dispatched an airplane which, on arrival, discharged a load of edibles which were neither "familiar foodstuffs" nor "left-overs," and Hungarian housewives who had come in the sincerest interests of economy, found themselves confronted not only with rows of tempting delicacies but with a catalogue of instructions as to their proper use.

Budapest housewives became interested in a simple recipe which called for the spreading of Roquefort cheese on pieces of bread, and the subsequent garnishing of them with roses of anchovy butter. They were even more intrigued by the instructions for making tartlets filled with creamed venison and decorated with portions of baked rabbit and truffles. They waxed positively enthusiastic when they discovered the secrets of a dish which began with two long pieces of bread, went on with equally long strips of ham, chicken, goose liver, anchovy and mint butter, and finally ended with a good freezing process, the relish being then cut up into small portions, and finished with a fine garnish.

A New Book for Home Makers

Adventures in Home Making

By **Mrs. Harry A. Burnham**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

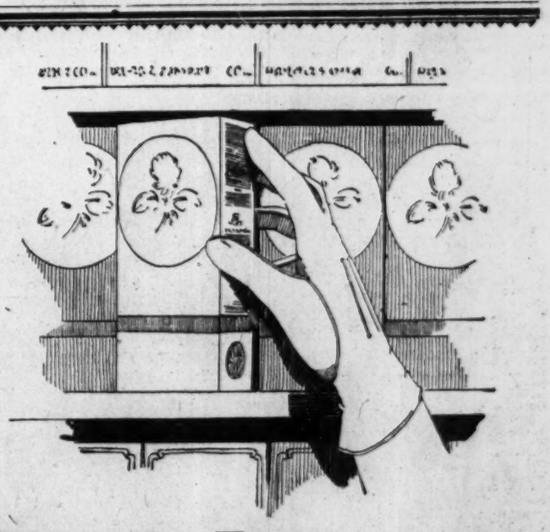
"WHETHER you are looking at the apartments of a congested city street or the cottages of a quiet country town, one house is only a house—a place in which to eat and sleep; another is the center and source of all family interest and activity—a home. In one there is constant noise, confusion, untidiness, irregularity; in another there is always time for work and for leisure, a comfortable orderliness which seems prepared for any emergency. And, curiously enough, it is not wealth that marks the difference. The difference in each is determined in part at least by the home makers upon whose skill and ability the qualities and atmosphere of the home depend."

The above quotation is taken from the first chapter of "Managing the Home." ($2. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York.) It was written by three home economists, Mildred Weigley Wood, Ruth M. Lindquist and Lucy A. Studley. The authors say that the purpose of the book is threefold: to indicate the relation that good management of the home bears to achievement, to show the nature of the countless managerial decisions that need to be made, and to suggest some ways in which the steps to a well-managed home may be used in husbanding and increasing the resources of the family. It is not only a book for present-day home makers, but is, as well, a forward-looking book, considering, as it does, the modern home in its mechanical aspects as a center where the family study and practice such important factors as income management, selection of housing comforts and utilities, food preparation and serving, and the problems of clothing the family, and also furnishing chapters on "The Family in the Community" and "Developing a Satisfactory Home."

"By their fruits ye shall know them" is as applicable to homes as to individuals. The challenging demands upon home makers in our present-day civilization is summed up, in this book, as follows: "Providing an environment at one and the same time for 12-year-old Jane and father at the zenith of his life; for 14-year-old John and mother; for Betty who is sensitive, artistic and introspective, and Josephine, the practical, matter-of-fact, outspoken member of the family; for Ruth whose interests seem entirely social, and grandmother who looks aghast at the 'goings-on' of the present generation—this is the almost superhuman task which parents who wish to have a satisfying home for all must undertake."

One mother of whom the book tells seems to have found a reason, if not a solution, for the confusion which some home makers seem to be feeling about their families and their reactions to the many diverting demands upon them from outside the home as well as within. She says, "We too rarely get far enough removed from our occupation to see it as a whole."

We recommend "Managing the Home" as a book of great assistance to home makers in obtaining a perspective of their responsibilities and how best to meet them. It will furnish, also, a satisfying assurance that home making is a spiritual as well as a managerial experience of supreme importance and worth.



Friendly Faces on the Shelves

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor stand like friendly faces on the shelves of your local stores. You recognize them with a smile of appreciation. You know they stand for quality, and you buy them with the assurance that they are tried and tested.

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TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

The Home Forum

Fog Over Middlebrook

THE fog came up the valley from the sea today—slowly, cautiously, like a man who isn't sure of his way. He came up the valley with the dawn, then crept gingerly across the swamp and up to the edge of the oak woods, pausing there to reconnoiter. From Middlebrook we could see him thrust his long, white fingers between the trees, groping in the half-light; and then coming forward an inch at a time, until he had crept softly across the garden, over the big rocks and to our very door. On and on he went, over and around us, faster now because there was nothing in the open fields to stop him, and soon Middlebrook lay imprisoned and utterly alone between walls of gray that kept closing in, grimly, silently, hour by hour.

The natives about Middlebrook don't like the fog and hope that the west wind will come soon and blow away this unpleasant stranger, with his moist handclasp and gloomy face. But to us who have only come from the city these seven years and are still just a little suspect among our country neighbors, the fog is a playmate and a friend. For we have gone out and braved him, met him in the open, face to face, and we have found many pleasant things about him that the natives have never perceived.

* * *

Just see what he does to our little world! Yesterday it was a dull, flat pattern of black earth and brown grass, of leafless trees, of barns and roads and fences. Today it is a vague, magic region of mighty, awesome shapes and faint outlines, of giants that tread stealthily through the mist, of monsters stealing across the fields, of strange sounds that boom through the silence from another world, with a weird, unnatural force.

Our world ends now with the first band of oaks. They stand out against the gray wall behind, utterly black, as if they were drawn on the fog with India ink, and there is nothing beyond them. If you walk past the first oaks, we like to think, you will tumble off into space and never be heard of again. The oaks are the boundary of everything and we live in a universe not a hundred yards across where, at the moment, Joan Edith, Robin and I are the only inhabitants. No one can disturb us, no one can come over the edge of everything by the oaks yonder.

Now, for the first time, we see the full splendor of the oaks which don't have to depend, like other trees, on foliage. Theirs is a quality which endures long after the summer, which is the product of five centuries of ceaseless toil. Nothing is quite like the black, immemorial shape of an oak against the fog, every particle of it thrown into silhouette, out to the finest tips, that are woven together like the most delicate lace. The oak has no pattern, no symmetry, apparently no plan of growth. It twists its giant trunk into strange contortions, its great arms, all of unequal size, wave wildly across the sky. And yet its pattern is perfect, as if every individual tree had been fashioned for a separate picture. Its symmetry, disregarding all the laws of composition, is built into every fiber of it, to make the artist despair. Each great limb, each minute twig, is built according to an architect's plan, for strength, for security against the wind, for sunshine and rain, for a massive, yet delicate beauty which man cannot hope to imitate.

* * *

Oaks are best seen in the fog and so are many other things. Yesterday George Pudbury, finishing the last of his late fall plowing, was a farmer in blue overalls, treading laboriously in the muddy earth, behind his bay horses. Today, as we stand close to the edge of everything, out by the first line of oak trees, the horses loom through the fog a good ten feet high, walking on the air, their feet never touching the ground, and behind them strides a mighty, superhuman figure, blurred and vague—creatures from that other world beyond the oak trees where there is no solid land, but only gray space rolling on endlessly.

Things are moving in the air above us, too. We can hear them sometimes, with a faint, far-off swish of wind and the rustle of invisible wings. Once or twice the sound comes closer and a swift form swoops over us, not twenty feet from the earth but shapeless and gray—a sea gull, perhaps, to the natives; but to us, who know the fog, a lonely creature from that other world past the oak trees, who has lost his way.

And listen to the quiet, murmuring voice of the fog, a faint whisper which the natives do not understand, but is perfectly clear to Joan Edith, Robin and me. Listen to the sound of the moisture dripping from every twig, the fog turned to water and going back to his mother earth—the gay, laughing drip on dry, brittle oak leaves, the soft, dull gloomy drip on moss, the angry drip on bare rock—an endless, boundless sound that stretches out forever on all sides and seems to be all one; and yet, if you listen carefully, every drip is distinct and different.

* * *

But there are deeper sounds out there beyond the band of oak trees, hollow bellowings as from the throat of some fearful monster. From the north comes a deep groan, repeated three times and then silence, then three more groans a little later. In the south is a softer moaning, more distant, and repeated once every minute.

Joan Edith pretends that they are the voices of ancient giants that roam the gray silences, and Robin edges closer to her and grasps my hand. All day the giants have roared and groaned thus from that other world, as if they were imprisoned there and trying to climb up into the daylight. Mr. Pudbury would tell you that the loudest groans come from the lighthouse on Trial Island, and the others from the Cape, where the big ships will be groping their way into port tonight. But Joan Edith, Robin and I know better.

There is a smaller giant not so far off who mutters dismally through the fog in an angry, guttural voice. We listen to him for a long time, but can't understand his language. "Frog, frog," says Robin, but we assure him he is mistaken. There is a frog sitting in the crotch of an oak tree, surely, a tiny green frog no bigger than the end of your thumb, and he is croaking. But that guttural sound, we tell ourselves, cannot be his. It is the voice of one of those grisly creatures that live beyond the edge.

We have an important project to complete out there in the twilight, between the walls of fog, before the darkness comes. We have lily bulbs to dig and ship away to people who inhabit those barren regions of the world where no lilies grow, where no white little faces nod among the first utterly green grass of spring. As we dig in the sod and find the sleek little bulbs that have given the lilies everywhere the ugly name of dog tooth violets, the fog closes in, thicker and thicker. We must work fast.

* * *

I handle the shovel. Joan Edith finds the bulbs in the good rich leaf mold and pounces upon them with a little screech of delight. Robin's interest is only in the worms that we turn up, and he pounces on them with a mighty shout, collecting them in the pocket of his blue oilskin coat. This increases the labor of lily bulb digging, because you have to keep count of the worms so that they may all be removed from the pocket by stealth later on and given back to the earth, which seems to suit them better. By the time we have lily bulbs for those unfortunates who live beyond the oak trees, the short, grim day is over, finally lost in the fog, and the walls of gray are not ten feet from our door at Middlebrook.

Yet in the evening the fog goes back as it came, step by step, across the fields, through the woods and down the valley to the sea. The clouds have broken over there, leaving a ragged patch of clear sky; and in the middle of it, visible for the first time, hangs the thin, frail crescent of the new moon, cut by the black fingers of the oak trees.

The fog has gone, the giants are silent at last and our little world, not a hundred yards wide, has merged into another great, rolling world beyond the woods. Some day he will come again off the sea and up the valley and our country neighbors will complain. But Joan Edith, Robin and I will greet him as an old friend and rejoice that we have a little world, not a hundred yards wide, all to ourselves.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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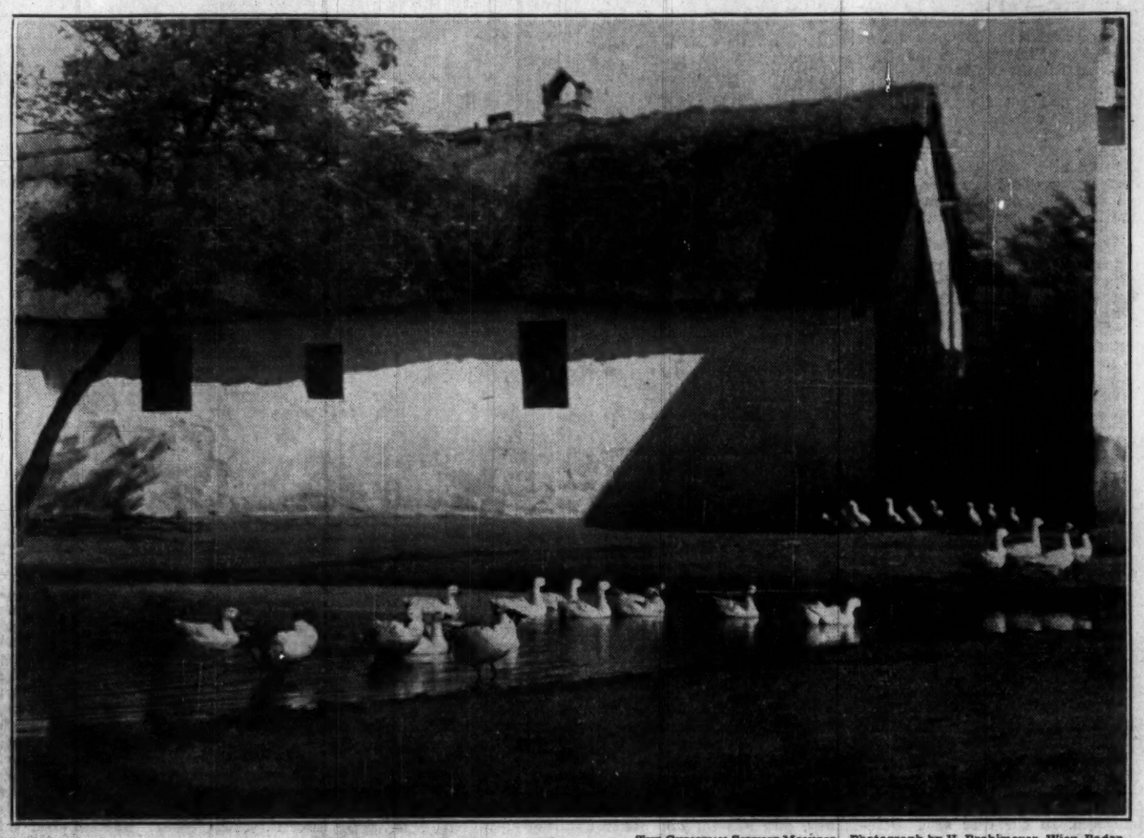
Revisiting a River

To revisit a river is like trying to redream a dream. You are aware, of course, that you have changed and that the river must have changed and that no two dreams are precisely alike. Yet the identities are more profound than the differences, and the moment you are on the stream you have the old illusion of timelessness. Some hundreds of miles to the south of you your secretary is saying firmly: "No, he cannot be reached by telephone or letters or telegrams. He expects to come out in about a month." There may be other ways of securing such absolute freedom from this most relative of worlds, but if a man has sense enough to know when he is happy, is there anything like that moment when the guide has packed the duffle bags and rods and tent and provisions into the canoe, seen that she trims well with your weight in the bow, and pushes off! "Au large!" he may exclaim if he is a Frenchman. If he is an Indian or a dour Scot he will e'en just say nothing. But what is there to say? The cup is full.

Let us have a little geography, but not too much. The river which I am revisiting after five years' absence is in New Brunswick, and where we take the water we are one hundred and fifty miles from the sea and fifty miles above "the settlements," with only two rough hunting and fishing shacks on that stretch of fifty miles. . . .

As we slip downstream, watching warily for everything from a mink to a moose, it is evident that the season is two or three weeks late. Pale wild roses are still in bloom, and blue iris. Bluebells are waving everywhere in the crevices of the gray rocks, and the pink sheep laurel covers the sunnier, higher ledges. Not a huckleberry yet anywhere. My guide whispers: "On the right; why down!" and there is the first deer, with his head quite under water as he munches the short green moss on the submerged rocks. . . .

The twilights are long here, and after the tents were pitched on the bluff and supper eaten in the cabin there was light enough to hook—and lose—the first salmon. As it slowly darkened, the night-hawks began to circle above the stream, the deer stole out to drink, and the ripples along the faster water began to weave their fantastic patterns of black velvet shot with silver. A whippoorwill, the first I remember hearing as far north as this, is calling from the white birches behind the tents. The thermometer registers 43, and we crawl into our sleeping bags and listen for a few happy minutes to the roar of the river—and the next thing I know a golden-coated three-year-old buck is pawing and snorting just outside the tent, in the broad morning sunshine. We have come home.—BLISS PERRY, in "Pools and Ripples." (Boston: Little Brown.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by H. Brohlmeyer, Wien-Baden

A Peasant's Cottage at Podersdorf, Burgenland, Austria

Russian Émigré Schools

What experiences graduates of the Russian émigré schools will have to exchange when they meet in future years! If the émigrés live in places as different as Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strand, the variety of school environment is hardly less great.

One man will look back to years in one of the three Russian cadet schools in Yugoslavia, perhaps the one quartered since 1921 in barracks at Sarajevo, where the assassination of the Austrian archduke lit the fuse that started the Great War. This school is characterized by military organization and drill under Russian officers in the uniform of the vanished army; by an atmosphere of Old Russia especially strong in the first years, when hope of an early return still ran high; by a good deal of social distinction, critics used to say; and, politically speaking, by a decidedly Monarchist slant. One could almost imagine himself back in Russia, whence the cadet schools were evacuated bodily in 1920-21, except that, in addition to a modernized curriculum, there are hours in shoemaking, cabinet-making, bookbinding or the machine shop, in order that each man may leave the school with a trade and thus be fitted to earn his livelihood with his hands if need be.

Quite different will be the recollections of a graduate of the "gymnasia" at Moravian Trzbova in Czechoslovakia. In a beautiful, hilly landscape, far removed from cities, this excellent coeducational school occupies an entire village, made up of buildings originally constructed by the Austro-Hungarian Government as a camp for war prisoners. A "gymnasia" of five hundred and fifty pupils was removed here bodily from Constantinople in 1923. There are more than thirty buildings in this school village: schoolrooms, hospitals, dormitories, a church, and workshops line its streets. It is a Russian oasis set down in Moravia, surrounded by a Czech population.

Many will gratefully remember the Russian "gymnasia" in Paris, now happily housed in an attractive building surrounded by a garden, facing the southern end of the Bois de Boulogne. The buildings and grounds are the gift of Lady Deterding, the Russian wife of Sir Henri Deterding, the oil magnate. . . . The French universities accept graduates of this "Lycée Russe" on certificate. Russian children from all over the world come to this model school in cases where parents can pay to send them. One boy now in the school is from Java.

It is a long jump from the Bois de Boulogne to the harbor of Bizerta in Tunisia. To this harbor were sent from Constantinople in 1921 a fleet of Russian naval vessels with some six thousand refugees, amongst whom were a large group of naval officers and their families and the entire Sevastopol naval corps. Of these refugees between five and six hundred were children. Many of the children are now grown up and at work in the world, and their recollections of their school life are perhaps the strangest of all. Some of them went through the primary grades on board a moored ship, the "St. George, the Victorious." The ship was their home and their school. Many more finished high school in the abandoned French fort of Djebel Kebir, carved out of the rock in a beautiful desert spot, a few miles in the interior. The underground rooms of the fort were illlighted but the teachers and pupils transferred an electric light plant from one of the ships and set it going. Like Robinson Crusoe they proved adaptable and cheerfully inventive. From one of the ships was brought a printing press and bindery with which they printed their own textbooks. They had also a dentist's office, a shoemaking shop and a brass band.

The instances cited are the most striking of the Russian secondary schools abroad, but there are many others. Different as they are in location and environment, all the schools are essentially alike. They strive for the same goal—to implant patriotism and to give the pupils a solid Russian education; they are characterized by the same unselfish devotion of the teachers and by the same earnestness of the pupils, the majority of whom keenly appreciate their opportunity and endeavor to make the most of it.—From "The Homesick Million," by W. CHAPIN HUNTINGTON. (Boston: Stratford.)

Danish Folk Songs

The Danish people's joy in singing has found a characteristic expression in its folk songs. What a treasury of song there is in Denmark!—songs expressing the gamut of human experience. A treasury of hymns and spiritual songs, of patriotic songs, of morning and evening songs, and a number of valuable Biblical and historical songs for home and school. A large portion of this song treasury is the property of the nation. The song which opens and closes each Folk High School lecture is a testimony from those present of their belief in the value of the work of which the lecture speaks. If the Folk High School philosophy has forced its way deeply into the lives of the country people, it is largely owing to the fact that it has been "sung into it."

The greatest and best part of the national treasury of Danish songs belongs to the nineteenth century, the time known as the "Golden Age," not only in literature but also in music. It was the time when the poets Grundtvig and Hostrup lived, and the composers Weyse, Kuhlau Hartmann and Gade wrote for the songs melodies which are just as beautiful as the songs themselves. During the whole of the nineteenth century, the song of the people flourished in new poetry and melodies.

In Grundtvig's House in Copenhagen, a group of the members of the Copenhagen High School Association meet every Wednesday evening, sometimes as many as six hundred persons; and there for an hour or more they sing the beautiful and joyous songs of the people. Broadcasting is also helping the Danish people to appreciate their songs, for a few years ago there was a tendency to neglect their musical value. Good work is now being done to encourage the appreciation of words and settings, and the choirs chosen for broadcasting help listeners to value properly their books of song.

IN AUSTRIA, Hungary and Croatia, the commonest domestic fowls are geese. They are most admirable birds, being both philosophers and friends—although more philosophic than friendly. That is, their attachment is not sentimental, voluble and effervescent, like that of a dog. It is rigid and dignified. Geese know their master's yards and gates, lanes and coops, and dutifully gather in their assigned places at the accustomed hours. They do not easily give their allegiance to other masters nor seek a welcome in strange premises. Their loyalties are unwavering and they march, single file and unerring, into their barnyards each evening.

Geese crave no intimacy. Dogs ask for caresses, cats at times demand evidences of devotion, some song birds perch upon your finger, pigeons sit on your lap, squirrels delve into your pockets; but geese are unbending, self-sufficient. Each group of geese is an emotional autarchy. Which is another way of saying that geese are philosophers. To be sure, they can show feelings, but it is always of indignation and resentment. They never fall into a panic nor get flustered. They scold and protest, but never sound the bugle for headlong flight. They are exemplary soldiers and sailors, observing impeccable discipline. On land they never saunter or stroll, but always march. On water their fleet keeps in perfect order. Their wild cousins in the air fly in as rigidly preserved formation as did Marshal Balbo's squadron.

Geese fill the grassy village squares in central Europe, eat grass by the roadsides and are taken to graze in distant pastures. Many a little girl and little boy begins his life work by herding geese; and, when there is no child about, the task falls to grandma. Artists of many ages and many lands have enjoyed painting geese and their tiny tenders, and in the most famous museums you will find statues of geese occupying prominent places.

Geese play a vital rôle in the household economy of village families. It is they that come to the rescue when something extra is needed. Schoolbooks, children's shoes, holiday presents, wedding gifts, unavoidable trips into town are paid for with the goose money. They add life to ponds, beauty to rivers and brooks, and dignity to variegated farmyards.

Gleaner by Absence

How many times he must have seen
Shadow spread an arc between
Walnut tree and linden tree—

How many times have watched the hollow
Fill with dark and sunlight follow
Hills which travel toward the sea,

Yet never noticed that the sun
In setting loved to linger on
Time-mellowed barns of brown or red;

But after he had been away
We knew he waited every day
For cattle homing one by one—

Perceived a lustrous shepherd boy;
And watched the sheep and lambs decoy
Their golden fleeces from the sun.

—ELEANOR GLENN WALLIS, in *Voices*.

Den Højere Opfattelse af at Give

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

IDEN senere Tid har den Idé at give faaet en ny Tilskyndelse i en Mængde Menneskers Tanke. Maaske er dette for en stor Del forsaarsaget ved en usædvanlig Situation over hele Verden, hvori mange har syntes at behøve financiel og anden materiel Hjælp. Man hører ofte de Ord, som af en af dem, der skrev det Nye Testamente, blev tillagt vor Mester, Kristus Jesus: "Det er salligere at give end at tage". Der er imidlertid Tider, hvor selve ens Uselviskhed ved at give til andre uforvarende kan skabe en Følelse af Selviskhed i Modtagerens Tanke. Kritiklost at give Penge, uden til en vis Grad at hjælpe Modtageren til Selvhjælp, er maaske ikke altid klogt. Derfor er det godt, at enhver overvejer, hvad det er, der udgør den viseste og mest hjælpsomme Maade at give paa.

I Forordet til *Miscellaneous Writings* har Mary Baker Eddy skrevet (S. lx): "Et vist Tankesprog af en talmudisk Filosof svarer til min Opfattelse af at gøre godt. Det lyder saaledes: 'Den ædleste Barmhjertighed er at forhindre et Menneske i at modtage Barmhjertighed; og den bedste Almisse er at vise et Menneske, at det kan undvære Almisser, samt at sætte det i Stand til det'". I det tredje Kapitel i Apostlenes Gerninger findes en Fortælling, som klart belyser denne højere Form for at give. To af Jesu Disciple, Peter og Johannes, "gik op i Helligdommen ved Bedetimen". Ved Porten laa en Tigger, som ifølge Bibelens Fortælling havde været lam og hjælpeløs, siden han blev født. Ham satte de dagligt ved Templets Port, saa han kunde bede om Almisser af dem, der gik ind. Derfor bad han om en Almisse af disse to Disciple, da de gik forbi. "Men Peter sagde: Sølv og Guld ejer jeg ikke, men hvad jeg har, det giver jeg dig: I Jesu Kristi Nazaræerens Navn, staa op og gaa! . . . Og han sprang op og stod og gik omkring og gik med dem ind i Helligdommen, hvor han gik omkring og sprang og lovede Gud". Her var en Helbredelse, som øjeblikkelig bragte Frigørelse for en Tilstand, der havde varet hele Livet. Den bragte dette Menneske Glæde og Fred; og han prisede og takkede Gud. Hvilket nyt Haab er der dog ikke øjeblikkeligt oprundet i hans Tanke lige som Morgenens Solstraaler efter en Nat i Kaos og Mørke! Han havde faaet Evne til at gaa fremad frigjort fra Sygdom, der var givet ham en Mulighed til at blive et nyttigt Menneske, og han var blevet i Stand til at kunne finde sig en Plads mellem sine jævnbyrdige, hvor han med Glæde og Sang i sit Hjerte kunde tage fat paa Livets Pligter!

Christian Science bringer Menneskene den ophøjede Gave, den ædleste af alle Gaver—nemlig den klare Forstaaelse af Gud, hvorved Menneskeheden faar Evnen til at fjerne Frygten for Fattigdom og Sygdom og faar Evnen til at løse de Trældommens Lænker, som binder os til Selviskhed og Synd. Paa en afgørende Maade belærer den os om Guds Natur og Karakter samt om det virkelige aandelige Univers indbefattende Mennesket. Bibelen lærer, at det virkelige Menneske er Guds Billede og Lignelse. Der kan ikke findes nogen større Gave end den Videnskab, som aabenbarer Sandheden om Gud og Mennesket, samt de guddommelige godgørende Love, der styrer alt, hvad Gud skaber. Christian Science har ikke alene genindsat den oprindelige kristne Helbredelse, men den har ogsaa bragt den Aabenbaring af Sandheden, som gør det muligt for enhver at bevise Guds, det godes, Lov, ved at løse de menneskelige Problemer, ved at møde de menneskelige Behov. Christian Science hjælper til paa den bedst mulige Maade at løfte den menneskelige Bevidsthed op over Materialitetens og Begrænsningens Dale ind i Aandens, Guds, Rige, hvor alt er Harmoni. Saaledes bliver det, som Mrs. Eddy siger, bevist, at "Guddommelig Kærlighed skænker alt godt til hele Menneskeheden, og det i hver eneste Time" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 494).

De, der har erkendt, om end kun i en ringe Grad, Guds ubegrænsede Hjælpekilder, har i Sandhed fundet en Overflod af det, der er godt, og de lærer at dele dette gode med andre, idet de véd, at ved at gøre dette bliver de aldrig fattige, for det gode er ikke begrænset. Modtageren og Giveren beriges ved virkelige Værdier, som er aandelige. Modtagerens Taknemmelighed bliver ofte manifesteret ved, at han gaar videre og deler sin nylig modtagne Velsignelse med andre. Saaledes bliver det gode mere og mere mangfoldiggjort.

Det er betydningsfuldt, at den mere ophøjede Gavmildhed, saaledes som det bliver fortalt i Beretningen om Peters og Johannes's Helbredelse af den lamme, ikke er begrænset alene til en Sag mellem den Praktiserende og Patienten. Da den lamme blev helbredt, fortælles det, at "hele Folket saa ham gaa omkring og love Gud". Paa samme Tid ser vi, at Peter fandt Lejlighed til at tale til Folket, som havde været Vidne til Helbredelsen. Saaledes fik denne ene Helbredelse uden Tvivl vidtrækkende Indflydelse for det gode ved at bringe Kristi Kristendoms helbredende og frelsende Velgerning til andre.

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The Higher Sense of Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN RECENT times the idea of giving has gained a new impetus in the thought of multitudes of people. Perhaps this has been occasioned to a large extent by an unusual situation throughout the world, where many have seemed to be in need of financial and other material aid. One often hears the words that were attributed by a New Testament writer to the Master, Christ Jesus, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." There are times, however, when one's very unselfishness in giving to others may be unwittingly building up a sense of selfishness in the thought of the recipient. The indiscriminate giving of money, without helping the receiver in some measure to help himself, might not always be wise. Therefore it is well that everyone give consideration as to what constitutes the wisest and most helpful method of giving.

Mary Baker Eddy, in the Preface to "Miscellaneous Writings," has written (p. ix): "A certain apothegm of a Talmudical philosopher suits my sense of doing good. It reads thus: 'The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity; and the best alms are to show and to enable a man to dispense with alms.'" In the third chapter of the Book of Acts is a story that clearly exemplifies this higher form of giving. Two of Jesus' disciples, Peter and John, "went up together into the temple at the hour of prayer." At the gate there lay a beggar, who, according to the Scriptural narrative, had been lame and helpless since the day of his birth. He was placed each day at the gate of the temple so that he might ask alms of those that entered. Thus he besought these two disciples as they went by. "Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk. . . . And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God." Here was a healing that instantly brought freedom from a lifelong condition. It brought to this man joy and peace; and he gave praise and thanksgiving to God. What new hope must have immediately dawned in his thought like morning sunbeams after a night of chaos and darkness! The ability to go forth unfettered by disease was his; he was restored to possible usefulness and was able to find his place among his fellows, wherein he could take hold of life's duties with gladness and a song in his heart!

Christian Science brings to humanity the gift transcendent, the noblest gift of all—that clear understanding of God whereby mankind is enabled to banish the fear of poverty and disease, and to loose the shackles of enslavement to selfishness and sin. It teaches definitely the nature and character of God, and also the real spiritual universe, including man. The real man, the Bible teaches, is the image and likeness of God. No greater gift could there be than the Science which reveals the truth about God and man, and the divine, beneficent laws which govern all that God creates. Christian Science has not only reinstated primitive Christian healing, but it has also brought the revelation of Truth that makes it possible for everyone to prove the law of God, good, in the solving of human problems, in the meeting of human needs. Christian Science helps in the highest possible manner to lift human consciousness above the valleys of materiality and limitation into the realm of Spirit, God, wherein all is harmony. Thus it is proved that, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 494), "To all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

Those who have realized, even in some small measure, the unlimited resources of God have truly found an abundance of that which is good. And they learn to share this good with others, knowing that in so doing they are never impoverished, for good is not limited. The recipient and the giver are enriched by real values, which are spiritual. The gratitude of the recipient is often manifested by his going forth to share his newly received blessing with others. Thus is the good increasingly multiplied.

It is significant that the higher giving, such as that recorded in the narrative of the healing of the lame man by Peter and John, is not confined merely to a transaction between practitioner and patient. When the lame man was healed, it is recorded that "all the people saw him walking and praising God." At this point we note that Peter found opportunity to address the people who had witnessed the healing. Thus, that one healing was undoubtedly of far-reaching influence for good in bringing the healing and saving beneficence of Christ's Christianity to others.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

The Hermit Thrush

Stillness of eventide;
Hush of the dusk
Amid the hills,
But one clear voice;
A rill of silver music,
A mountain spring
From some clear height
By Heaven kissed.
And there a passing sylph
Glimpsed its own image
And stayed and sang
Entranced at the sight.
Sweet music clipping down
In water on the mountain side.

—ELSA TUDOR, in "Through a Broken Reed." (Boston: The Gorham Press.)

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Christian Science Lecture by A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B.

A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., of London, England, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Kingdom of God Within Us," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The Mother Church I welcome you to this lecture on Christian Science, entitled "Christian Science: The Kingdom of God Within Us."

We read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, that "Heaven represents harmony" (p. 560: 10), and further on it is stated that the Principle of heavenly harmony is Love. Then if we want to be in heaven—and most people would admit that that is a desirable place to dwell in—we need only to learn to love. The remedy for all the distressful conditions with which the world is beset at present, is so simple as to be overlooked. Love does not erect barriers, or impose penalties, or struggle for supremacy. It lives to share and to bless. If the nations would practice even in a small measure the love which Christians profess, their present policies and their whole attitude towards each other would be reversed, bringing a reversal of results, or of outward conditions, bringing to light the prosperity which is so close at hand, if we will only begin individually, nationally, and internationally, to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. For fundamentally the present situation is not economic, but moral, and rests upon moral and spiritual values.

Christian Science enables us to discern and to demonstrate, and so make practical the Love that is God, and I am certain that everyone who listens to this lecture will leave with a better understanding of how to help himself, his neighbor, and his world.

It now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, of London, England, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bathurst.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

It is inspiring to see how many people today are turning to Christian Science, for they are beginning to see that the "carnal," or so-called mortal mind, is not reliable—is not satisfying. On the other hand, one hears on all sides expressions of gratitude for the fact that Christian Science is meeting the need of men and women in connection with health, business, and an unlimited variety of problems.

We have not come together this evening merely to talk about what Christian Science has revealed. We are here to recognize, realize, and therefore demonstrate, the omnipresence and omnipotence of good, or God, which divine fact Christian Science has revealed and proved to be demonstrable.

I believe that every intelligent person will agree that Spirit, or God, is omnipresent. That being true, is it not logical to say that since omnipresence and omnipotence mean the only presence and the only power, there can be no space or place for any other power but God, good? This fact we shall recognize, realize, and therefore demonstrate, this evening, in the exact proportion that we are willing to let it be because it is.

In connection with the study and practice of Christian Science, I should like to emphasize two words of importance, namely, receptivity and activity. By receptivity is meant the willingness to accept what is obviously true, or, if you will, to let it be because it is. By activity is meant the determination to cling steadfastly to what your reason has told you is true. Perhaps someone hearing of Christian Science for the first time may be wondering how it can be possible to discern or demonstrate the omnipresence of God. It is possible through spiritual discernment, which every man, woman, and child possesses in a measure. Where spiritual discernment is, neither ignorance nor intellectualism can constitute a hindrance or stumbling-block.

Christian Science is simple, and there is no better way of indicating its simplicity than by reminding you of how it was discovered.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy, that noble, spiritually-minded New England woman, is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and the author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," this book and the Bible constituting our two textbooks.

The discovery of Christian Science occurred in this manner. Mrs. Eddy was suffering from a serious accident, from which the physicians believed she would not recover. Mrs. Eddy had, however, always been a devoted student of the Bible, and so one day during this illness she turned to her Bible, as she was accustomed to do, and read in the ninth chapter of Matthew's Gospel that beautiful account of the healing of the man sick of the palsy.

Let us visualize that scene. The man suffering from the palsy was carried in and laid at the Master's feet. You recall how the Master said to him with what must have been such compassion, such love, and at the same time such authority and power, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house." I should like to point out that that man did not hesitate or doubt. He did not say to the Master that he had been suffering a long time and couldn't possibly think of walking without being first healed. No! He surely demonstrated that receptivity already referred to, and obeyed promptly, with the results we know so well.

Tonight we are going to see how we, too, can demonstrate our God-given heritage of freedom and dominion over all the earth, that is, over all material conditions. We are going to see how we, too, can take up those beds of sickness which seem to hold us; and not only beds of sickness, but beds of other descriptions—whether of lack, unemployment, sorrow, domestic troubles, or fear. We are going to see how we, too, can take up those beds and go into our own house—into the conscious realization, therefore demonstration, of that which is, namely, the omnipresence and omnipotence of good, or God.

When Mrs. Eddy read the Master's statement already quoted she, too, discerned what the Master really meant, and she arose immediately from her sick bed. Referring to this experience Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 24), "My immediate recovery from the effects of an injury caused by an accident, an injury that neither medicine nor surgery could reach, was the falling apple that led me to the discovery how to be well myself, and how to make others so." Here I should like to draw attention to the fact that, just as in the case of the man sick of the palsy so in Mrs. Eddy's case, there was no question of time or convalescence. The man sick of the palsy obeyed, without hesitation, the spoken word of the Master. Mrs. Eddy also obeyed immediately. In other words, she discerned the spiritual meaning of what the Master said. Therefore, those glorious healing statements of the Master, recorded in the New Testament, as Mrs. Eddy proved, are just as vital, just as available, just as potent, for you and me and all mankind today as if the Master himself were voicing them to us in person. This thought surely brings home to us the nearness, the practicability, of Christianity; and then when we realize that Mrs. Eddy has given to us the scientific rules whereby to prove, or demonstrate, what the Master taught, with what clarity the simplicity of Christian Science stands out!

So, then, Mrs. Eddy's discovery has established once and for all the fact that the sick can be healed today in the way Jesus and his disciples taught and practiced.

Not long ago I was talking with one who had known Mrs. Eddy personally, and it was more than inspiring to be told of her almost indescribable spirituality, or spiritual discernment, and with this was coupled the great love for mankind and the compassion which she expressed. It was explained to me, also, what a wonderful privilege it was to hear Mrs. Eddy expound the Scriptures, revealing to her household the depth of the meaning which she discerned, and made clear. When necessary, also, Mrs. Eddy spoke with wonderful power and authority, and was able to voice the truth in a way which would unfailingly silence any argument to the contrary. At the same time, Mrs. Eddy possessed an abundant sense of humor, which frequently lifted from those around her any sense there might have been of an overbearing responsibility.

Is it surprising that Christian Scientists are grateful, beyond words, to that great and good woman who stood as one woman alone, unflinchingly loyal to God, and determined to allow nothing to prevent her from giving to the world the inspiring message, or revelation, which she had received?

As, however, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Rudimental Divine Science," (p. 2): "Healing physical sickness is the smallest part of Christian Science. It is only the bugle-call to thought and action, in the higher range of infinite goodness."

This evening we are going to see how this healing is within the reach of, or can be practiced by, every man, woman, and child willing to accept it. Did not Jesus say in that clear, simple, yet powerful language of his, "Ye shall know the truth," and then continued, "and the truth shall make you free"? Is any man or woman free who is fettered by fear, shackled by sickness, or limited by lack, or submerged in sorrow? Then what is the remedy? To know the truth.

I would ask you, What is it that tells us of discord of any description? Surely not spiritual discernment. It is the five physical senses, which are cognizant only of unintelligent matter. Then what is the truth about all that we see, hear, feel, taste, or smell? And what is the truth about all those discordant conditions which we see around us? And how does evil seem to be so persistent?

Once more, let us turn to the teaching of the Master. You will recall how one day he was speaking to the public, or the multitudes, and not addressing merely a select few, or his disciples, and said to them, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." How can we seek the kingdom of God except in thought? And surely the kingdom of God is the place where good, or God, is supreme—all. Is not that to recognize or demonstrate the omnipotence or omnipresence of God, good?

In order, however, to recognize or demonstrate the omnipresence of God, we have to be willing to silence the arguments or suggestions of the five physical senses. We are here this evening for that very purpose, that is, to learn to think rightly, to reason correctly from cause to effect; in other words, to give God the honor and glory we say is due to His holy name, or really to acknowledge Him as the one and only cause or creator—not just as a beautiful theory, but as a divine fact. Therefore, I am going to ask you to follow carefully a simple, logical, and, therefore, demonstrable line of reasoning which I want to present to you.

There is a well-known axiom which no one can ever deny or refute; namely, that like invariably produces like. Therefore, if we take the five physical senses, cognizant only of matter, as a basis from which to argue, or if we accept what they suggest to us as true, we must be materialists, and to us there can be no God. Again, if we believe that there is a great First Cause or creator, God, or Spirit, and at the same time accept the testimony of those physical or material senses as real, we are admitting that the great First or only Cause, God, Spirit, is conscious of, and therefore includes, evil, sickness, disaster, sin, death—which is impossible. Why? For the simple reason that if the great First Cause, God, or Spirit, knew, and therefore included, both good and evil, both life and death, it would be a house divided against itself, or at war within itself, and therefore self-destructive, and not creative, or the creator. We see, therefore, how every man is deceiving himself and the truth is not in him, to the extent that he accepts the testimony of the physical senses with regard to the material universe, including mortal man, as being real or true. By real or true is meant being part of the creation of the one and only Cause or creator, God.

Let us put it this way: we all agree that there is a First Cause. The very fact that we exist proves it, and people, generally speaking, agree that the First Cause, or creator, is what is termed God, or Spirit. Then, since like produces like, this infinite First Cause, Spirit, cannot, does not, include its very opposite, matter, so that we arrive at the inevitable conclusion—startling as it may sound at the moment—that there is no matter in the creation which is spiritual; and that is the only creation, in spite of the suggestions of the physical senses to the contrary.

God, it is generally agreed, is in heaven, and we admit that God is infinite, without beginning and without end; therefore God, or good, is everywhere, and surely "here" is included in everywhere. In fact, it matters not where you may be, you are always somewhere; and since Spirit, God, is omnipresent, you can never get away from the omnipresence of good, which is a divine fact, and needs only to be recognized. So then, the kingdom of God is not afar off,—it is exactly where we are. Then arises the question, Where are we? It does not matter where our physical body may be; we are and we are only where we are thinking. Jesus indicated that in that glorious statement of his, "The kingdom of God is within you."

The Master never said we have to go somewhere in order to experience the kingdom of heaven. He told the multitudes to seek first the kingdom of God, and they could only seek it where they were. We are going to see how we can only seek and find, or demonstrate, the omnipresence of God or the kingdom of God, where we are thinking; that is, in the sacred secret chamber of our own thinking.

In Revelation, John writes how he saw "a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away." Did John see this new heaven and earth with the physical senses? No; but he did discern them through spiritual discernment; that is, because of his ability or willingness to think rightly or know the truth. It was through this knowledge of the truth that his concept of heaven and earth was so improved. In our case also, therefore, the remedy for any discordant condition is not to do something, but to know the truth, or to improve our concept of what really is.

Man

Here arises the question, What is man? As stated in the first chapter of Genesis, verses 26 and 27, man was made in the image and likeness of God. That man is the exact reflection of his Father-Mother God. The term God has, however, been all too feebly understood. Let us see what Mrs. Eddy writes about God on page 587 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God. The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." This God is the one and only Cause or creator, and made all that was made, as the Bible states. Since, therefore, there is but one Cause or creator, there can be only one effect or creation. Consequently, we are not dealing with a material creation which has to be transformed into a spiritual creation, but we are gradually gaining an improved concept of that perfect, spiritual creation which always has been, is, and ever will be the only creation. That is why the word concept is so important—that concept which we are rapidly improving.

Since God's creation, which is perfect, is the only creation, it follows logically that if we believe in any discordant condition or situation, it does not mean that it is true; it is due to our ignorant or erroneous concept of the one Cause and creator and the one effect or creation.

In regard to man: while people generally accept the Bible definition of man as the image and likeness of God, they frequently apparently believe that man is a separate entity, entirely independent of God. Man is no more separated from God than the reflection of yourself before the mirror is independent of you. Suppose, then, that you stand before a mirror and pick up a book; does not your reflection pick up that book at the same moment and in exactly the same manner as you do? What is true about your reflection in connection with you is equally true with regard to man in his relation to God. What joy, therefore, how comforting it is, and what assurance it gives us, and how it removes that false sense of personal responsibility when we realize that we are not and never can be separated from God!

Suppose, then, someone is faced with a problem. It is immaterial whether it be physical, financial, business, political, national, or an international problem, the remedy is always the same. Is it not to know the truth? Is it not to be willing to refuse to accept the testimony of those misleading physical senses, and to be willing to realize and, if necessary, affirm the omnipresence and the omnipotence of God, good? When you stood before the mirror and picked up that book, did not your reflection pick up the book in exactly the same manner and at the same moment? Man is the reflection of God, and what is true about man is equally true about you now in your real spiritual selfhood, or identity.

Does God know a problem? That would be unthinkable. Consequently, in the exact proportion that we are willing to cling steadfastly to the facts of being which we now discern, namely, the truth about God and man, we find the problem solved, or, better still, we see that in reality there never was a problem.

What we are now discerning is being demonstrated by many students of Christian Science in very beautiful ways.

We have got to the point where we can now see and say that the belief in the material creation, including mortal man, is a false or mistaken belief, or a false concept of the real or true. Then, with even a slight understanding of Christian Science, we see that because Truth is infinite, ever-present, and always will be, that erroneous or limited concept is late, and not only late, but too late, because the truth is already established. Since error is too late, it can never interfere with or harm us, and that is why we need never be afraid of error. It becomes clear, therefore, that if we suffer, it is not due to error or evil doing something, but is entirely the result of our own false belief or erroneous concept of the one and only perfect creator and creation. Thus we see how we control the situation, because man has dominion over all the earth. In the first epistle of John we read, "Now are we the sons of God;" and that statement is as true today, and has all the power and force that it had when John first made it. And we are here this evening to recognize and demonstrate our true nature or divine sonship, which is a divine fact, as it always has been.

Having seen that the belief in a material creation is a mistaken or erroneous belief or concept, let us consider what man really is—or the truth about man. The general belief is that body is material; yet we say that man is the image and likeness of God, Spirit. The material body is surely the result of a belief in a material creation. If, however, we continue to be logical, we see, as we reason correctly, that is, from cause to effect, that nothing material emanates from the one and only Cause, which is Spirit; therefore, the material body, just like the material creation, is not part of God's perfect spiritual creation, but is the effect of one's erroneous concept of the spiritual or real creation. Do not think, however, that Christian Science annihilates or destroys man's individual being or identity; on the contrary, it reveals the truth about man's real identity or individuality. The trouble is that our concept of man is wrong.

What is man? What is environment? Surely the effect of the thoughts one entertains, or, in Bible language, "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Therefore it follows that as our concept of man in his relation to God improves, it must be expressed or have expression, and that expression is us, or constitutes our identity or individuality. This the Master demonstrated in a beautiful manner, for was he not always able to do what was necessary and be where he needed to be, irrespective of time or space; and did not the Master say, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father"? As our concept of man's identity and true individuality improves, it will certainly be expressed. Then surely that expression must be us, or will reveal our true nature and selfhood.

Man is the reflection of his Father-Mother, God, but that does not mean that man is here reflecting a God somewhere else, that God in whom we live and in whom we move, and in whom we have our being. How wonderfully Christian Science does away with that limited concept of a God somewhere else! How glorious to discern through Christian Science the unity, the inseparability, or at-one-ment of God and man! What freedom, what joy, what authority and power we experience, or are able to demonstrate, to the extent that we are willing to let this divine fact about man in his relation to God be, because it is! "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"—free, that is, from all the limited, erroneous concepts of God, man, and the universe.

The healing through Christian Science is the natural result of this improved concept of man in his relation to God, or of his identity and true individuality.

At this point, it might be asked, how can man, who is always the image and likeness of God, be healed? The answer is, man is never healed, because if man could be healed, the same could be said about God, of whom man is the image and likeness, or reflection, and that would be impossible. Then someone might ask, What is healed? The reply is, the mistaken belief that man can be ill or subject to any discordant condition is healed, and is being healed all the time through Christian Science.

Mrs. Eddy shows us in Science and Health why and how to keep all discordant conditions or beliefs, whether of a physical or any other description, in the realm of belief. Now we begin to see how sickness is not physical, because man is not physical, and, therefore, existence itself is not physical. What a glorious sense of freedom and dominion we gain through this scientific understanding of the nature of God, and man in his relation to God!

Government

Christian Science reveals the fact that God, good, is omnipotent. It follows, therefore, that God, good, is the only power, or the only government. This divine fact, revealed by Christian Science, is demonstrable. Then think what glorious changes will take place as this fact becomes more widely understood and demonstrated. In the political world, in international affairs, how encouraging it is to see more and more men and women in official positions determined to demonstrate the government of good, or God; that is, the omnipotence of God. I do not think it is possible for you or for me to foretell the changes that will take place or to foresee in detail the glorious blessings that will accrue to mankind as the fact that good, or God, as the only government is more widely demonstrated.

With this steadily growing army of clear scientific thinkers, as all students of Christian Science are, will not the belief in evil be less readily accepted? And then surely the universal brotherhood of man will be more and more a demonstrated fact and less and less of a beautiful theory, which so many people still believe can never become practical.

Yet as we look out over the world, whether through the columns of the press, or as we travel, do we not see how the wall of men, dissatisfied, distrustful, and fearful, still goes up? They can see no farther and cognize no more than those misleading physical senses suggest to them. Nevertheless, regardless of the machinations of man, Truth, ever operative, clear, and irresistible, is gradually compelling mankind to awake from the dream in which man distrusts man and nation distrusts nation—from the dream in which their fearful, ceaseless struggles, so often after purely selfish aims, lead them nowhere or to disaster.

Meanwhile, the demonstrated Science of Christ, or Christian Science, is showing the way, and, furthermore, is ceaselessly operating with its peaceful, unopposable power in human consciousness, and will continue to operate until "he come whose right it is."

Thus, with the searchlight of Christian Science, we are able to detect, or discern, the more subtle phases or claims of the so-called "carnal," or mortal mind, whether operating under the guise of a government, an individual, or an institution. Then since the omnipotence of good, or God, is a divine fact, anything which is operating, or claiming to operate, in opposition to good is recognized, and proved to be powerless.

It will have become clear to you now, I am sure, how the keynote of Christian Science is right thinking or watching; in other words, knowing the truth which frees us from the belief in evil. By right thinking, however, is not meant merely thinking thoughts or projecting thoughts, which has nothing to do with Christian Science. By right thinking is meant the spontaneous expression of one's conscious recognition or understanding of the truth. That is surely being what man is, the reflection or expression of God and all that God is. As we put into practice this right thinking or watching, we witness wonderful results, because we recognize or know the truth, and truth is power, whereas error is impotence and cannot stand. That is why the recognition of evil or error in whatever form it may present itself constitutes its destruction or healing.

Suppose, therefore, one reads the daily newspapers, or listens to announcements or reports of error on the radio, or some erroneous suggestion presents itself to one mentally, and one recognizes or admits the power of right thinking, or the knowledge of the truth, one becomes a world worker, for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 559): "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound."

What a privilege to know that in proportion to our willingness to think rightly and to know the truth with regard to everything that presents itself to us, we are doing far more than we perhaps realize, not only to help individuals but to bring about the stabilization of the world, and so the healing of the nations.

We see that the Christian Scientist is learning not only to accept the truth as to the omnipresence and omnipotence of God as a theory, but he is learning to demonstrate, or prove, it to be a divine fact.

It might sound strange to some of you, perhaps, to be told that the world today is not entirely free from every desire to stir up discord, strife, and even war—all for some ulterior purpose. Do these sinister forebodings of evil disturb the Christian Scientist? No; not if he is watching, and he knows that the desire to accomplish evil, or the belief in the ability so to do, is proved to be powerless in the presence of the recognition, therefore demonstration, of the unalterable, ever-operative, and irresistible power, presence, and government of God, or good.

It is most interesting to look out over the world and take that world-wide view which Christian Science gives us. If we do so, we notice a general reaching out for something new, for improved conditions. In some instances, the pendulum has certainly swung too far in the wrong direction, and one might well ask, as do so many, What does it all mean and where will it all end? Every individual, every nation, today is looking for the solution of some problem or other, including unemployment and financial troubles; that is, every nation is looking for salvation from what appears to be the presence, activity, or power of evil. This salvation from the thralldom of error or evil can only be found as the omnipotence of God, or good, is recognized and demonstrated. Mrs. Eddy has made this possible through Christian Science.

Infinite Life

We have referred to the omnipresence of God, and God is Life; so that Life is omnipresent, and therefore infinite, and can never end. Just as in God there is no weakness, no sickness, no finality, so there is none in Life. We see, then, how not only sin and sickness, but also death, the opposite of Life, must be destroyed. Christian Science lifts the veil of mystery from all those questions with which mankind has struggled for so long. Christian Science shows that the future, or hereafter, is not shrouded in mystery. Surely there is no hereafter. What is the future, and when will it come? Does it ever come? God is Life, and in Life there is no death. So, just as darkness is dispelled by the light, so death is destroyed by the understanding of Life.

Suppose we look at the Old Testament for a moment and study Enoch's experience, for he "walked with God: and he was not," as we read in the Bible. Thus we see how Enoch knew enough of God, or Life, to enable him so to improve his concept of man, the reflection of Life, that those with a less spiritual concept of man, the expression of Life, could no longer see Enoch. May I ask you to study that passage, and as you do so ask yourself, What did Enoch do with his material body, or concept of body, on that occasion? Did he take it with him, or did he leave it behind?

Jesus demonstrated the unreality of death, first of all in the case of others, and then ultimately in his own experience. You will recall also, with what authority Jesus summoned forth Lazarus from that cave upon which the stone lay. The stones of the belief in a life separate from or independent of God are becoming lighter, and, thanks to Christian Science, are in some cases being removed altogether.

We need to be logical, scientific, active thinkers, and to be willing to accept the whole of the Master's teaching, even if we have not as yet demonstrated it completely. The Master revealed the truth, and whether we accept it or reject it, Truth remains as it has been all through the ages, and the day is surely coming when the divine fact that Life is infinite will not only be understood, but demonstrated.

Permit me to emphasize once more the fact that Christian Science is preëminently simple. It is as simple as primitive Christianity. The way is clear, and you need only be willing to think logically, truly, or scientifically; in other words, to know the truth, in order to practice Christian Science.

"Why search the future and the past?
Why do ye look with tearful eyes
And seek far off for paradise?
Before your feet Life's pearl is cast."
(Hymnal, No. 391)

In conclusion, let me read these few words from Science and Health (p. 174): "The thunder of Sinai and the Sermon on the Mount are pursuing and will overtake the ages, rebuking in their course all error and proclaiming the kingdom of heaven on earth. Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

Chile's Highest Honor to Woman Who Devotes Life to Kindly Deeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A simple but interesting ceremony was performed recently in the southern city of Temuco by the local Intendente acting in behalf of President Alessandri. In the presence of the local consular corps, leading Chilean citizens and Araucanian chiefs, he presented the Order of Merit to Miss Brenda Yates, an English missionary and educational worker among the southern Indian tribes in Tolten.

The Order of Merit took the grade of "Official," which is the highest that can be awarded a foreigner.

Miss Yates, although she has been in Chile only eight years, has won a warm place in the hearts of the lowly Araucanians in the bleak, rain-sodden territory of Tolten, where alone and unaided she rides through the bush, teaching, clothing and cheering the scattered Indians and their families. At her own expense she built and equipped a school at Maquehua, near Temuco, and after organizing the staff under the auspices of an English missionary association, she left for Tolten, where there exists a very large and extensive colony of Mapuche Indians.

According to the Intendente, Miss Yates' work in Tolten has progressed in a "marvelous manner." She has spent over one million pesos of her own private fortune in building a church and a chain of schools for the Indians, adults and juveniles alike. She is not only the "Great White Chief" to the Mapuches; she is their companion, teacher and healer. Many of the children walk distances of over 20 miles daily, to be charmed by her smile, encouraged by her words, cheered by her example of work—and to be taught and fed in her schools.

Miss Yates is of a retiring disposition and refuses all publicity. She is given to much solitary study when not teaching and working among the Indians, and in less than a decade has mastered the Spanish language and several Indian dialects.

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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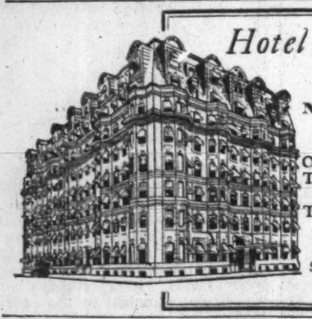

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Stiffen After Reaction In Early Market

Low-Priced Securities Are Conspicuous — Closing Tone Firm

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Stocks displayed firming tendencies in the late trading today after earlier irregularity. Late buying centered in the farm shares.

Alcohols and some of the metals were also firm. Case rose more than 2, while American Commercial Alcohol, U. S. Smelting, International Harvester, Deere, Allied Chemical and American Commercial Alcohol gained 1 to 2. American Telephone and Santa Fe were steady.

Speculative fervor seemed to have cooled somewhat, so far as the recent leading favorites were concerned, and the principal activity centered in a number of low-priced issues which usually are more or less dormant.

Brokerage houses with connections abroad reported that, during the last few days, there has been more foreign buying of stocks than in a month or so. Largest commitments were said to have been made from Amsterdam, although there was a sizable demand from other continental sources. The majority of the purchases, it was found, were in equities of the larger corporations.

More Stabilization Reports

Renewed interest in American shares, it was understood, was based principally on the belief of foreign operators and investors that dollar stabilization is nearer at hand than advices from Washington have indicated.

Market observers have been puzzling lately over the amount of liquidation from banking affiliates which, under the banking law of 1933, are to be divorced from the parent institutions. While there are still a number of months in which the separations can be effected, the various planned dissolutions will require the transfer of sizable blocks of securities. During the last few months, it was said, the market has not been broad enough to absorb liquidation at profitable prices. Consequently, some commission firms argue, a lot of stock is now awaiting the proper moment for distribution.

Despite interval of trading indecision, Wall Street was noticeably cheered by the car loadings figures for the week ended Jan. 6, which, including the New Year's holiday, were up 49,317 over the previous week and 60,470 above the 1933 week. Loadings totaled 499,939 cars.

Government Bonds Rally

U. S. Government issues today added to the recovery which got under way yesterday. Other departments of the bond market continued firm, although some secondary loans, pushed sharply higher by the bidding of the last few days, felt the weight of some profit-taking.

Specialists in the Governments associated their improved action with a number of factors and theories. Widespread talk of monetary stabilization was cited as an influence which possibly helped to stiffen investment support. Switching from corporate into the federals, prompted by the comparatively high investment yields offered by the latter and purchases by Government agencies, were also believed to have helped to turn the long downward trend.

During the early trading Treasury loans scored gains ranging from 1-32 to a full point, the maximum rise occurring in the 3¼s. Libertys were 2-32s. down to 3-32s. higher.

There were indications of further active buying in many of the secondary classifications, notably utilities and rails. The improvement raised up to more than 2 points in such issues as North American 5s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania 4½s and New York Central 5s.

Gulf States Steel 5½s, International Telephone issues and Postal Telegraph 5s yielded from fractions to 2 points under realizing.

The foreign department had a rather heavy trend in the early trading. German issues, French 7½s and Japan 6½s were in a lower range. Australia 5s and Brazil 6½s were fractionally higher.

Business Looks Decidedly Good, Says Edsel Ford

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — Edsel Ford said in an interview today that business conditions "Look very, very good" and that the Ford Motor Company expects a "75 per cent pickup" over 1933.

"I don't want to make any predictions," the youthful appearing motor magnate said, "but 1934 business, so far as automobiles are concerned, looks so much better we are all very happy about it."

He added that he based his optimism for 1934 partly on the fact that the January schedule for the Ford Company is bigger than for any month in 1933. He pointed out that January is usually a bad month.

Asked how the NRA would affect conditions, he said:

"So far as wages are concerned the NRA is bound to be a stimulant. "The automobile industry is on a 40-hour basis, and wages have been increased generally up to what our wages have been.

"It is bound to help employment. All those additional workers, not only in the automobile, but other industries, help purchasing power."

Cotton Prices Steady

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—An early decline of some 10 to 15 points under further realizing or liquidation was followed by rallies in cotton today. The early offerings were absorbed by a continued trade demand, but after selling up from 10.78 to 10.91 for March contracts, prices eased again under realizing. March was selling around 10.86 in mid-afternoon, with the market fairly steady at net declines of 1 to 4 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 12	Last Jan. 11
13⅜	3	..	Adams Express	800	7⅜	7½	7½	7⅝
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	200	17	16⅞	16½	17
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
112	47½	2†	Air Reduction	900	90½	88	90½	89½
23	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4100	22	21¼	21½	21¼
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	900	7½	7½	7½	7¾
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
152	70¾	6§	Allied Chem	500	148	146½	148	146½
26⅜	8	..	Allis Chalmers	2100	18½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
24	5⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	15	14	15	14⅜
47⅝	18½	*2	Amerada	100	43	43	43	43
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	27½	27	27	27⅜
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	8	8	8	..
64	23¾	4	Am Beet Sug pf	20	48	48	48	..
100½	40½	4	Am Can	2900	97	96	96½	96⅜
39⅜	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2000	24⅜	24	24½	24¾
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	39	39	39	39
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	100	47	47	4	47¼
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	12400	60⅞	58¼	59⅞	58
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	12100	8⅞	8½	8⅝	9
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	900	19⅜	19	19¼	19
35⅜	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	800	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	300	18⅞	18½	18⅝	17⅞
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	32½	32½	32½	..
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	36	36	36	..
15½	4¼	..	Am International	1300	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	900	28½	28¼	28¼	27½
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	600	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
757⅛	151½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	73½	73½	73½	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	8500	7⅞	7	7	7⅜
41¼	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1600	18¼	17	17⅞	17⅜
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2300	16½	14⅜	14⅜	15½
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	9800	15	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
31⅞	5⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	38	38	38	..
17	3¼	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21¼
53½	10¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	43¾	42¼	43⅜	42⅜
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	20½	19⅜	20½	20½
47⅞	30	2†	Am Stores	200	39	38¾	39	..
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	49⅜	49¾	49⅝	49⅝
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	5500	115	114	114¼	115
37⅞	..	..	Am Type F pf	120	9	8⅝	9	8¾
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	12700	20¾	19¾	19	20½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	12700	20¾	19¾	19¾	20½
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	200	57¾	57½	57¾	50
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1100	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12¼
67½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2500	69¾	66¼	67½	67
1½	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1500	⅜	2	2¾	..
14⅜	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap pf	150	9	7	9	13¼
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	4200	14½	13¾	13¾	14
15½	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
39¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	400	19	18¾	18¾	18¾
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	80½	78	80	77
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	17600	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	3800	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	6300	59	57¾	57¾	58
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	600	4¼	4	4	..
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	5⅞	5	5¾	6
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	12¾	12	12½	13⅜
80⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	13800	60⅜	58¾	59¾	59¾
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	900	74½	73¾	74½	73¾
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	43	42¾	42½	42½
32⅝	13⅜	..	Atl Refining	2100	29⅛	28⅜	28¾	29¼
20⅜	9	..	Atlas Powder	200	37⅞	37½	37⅞	38
34¾	1½	..	Atlas Tack	300	9½	8½	8½	9½
84¾	31	2	Auburn Auto	5800	50½	49	49½	49½
9¾	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	1800	9	7⅞	8½	7
39½	13	1	Austin Nichols A	30	40½	40	40½	39⅜
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	11800	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	8¼

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2100	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	36	36	36	36
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	6100	24⅝	23⅜	23⅝	24
39⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	28½	25½	26¼	25⅞
41⅜	20	3	Bangor & Aroos	200	41½	41	41	41½
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	98	98	98	98
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
24¼	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	40	18½	18	18	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	2700	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	11⅛	11	11	10⅞
85	84	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	60	59⅞	60	..
15	8½	1½*	Beneficial Ind L	600	14½	13⅞	14	14½
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	4600	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17⅝
33¼	9	..	Best & Co	400	27½	27	27	27½
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	6100	37¼	36	36¾	36¾
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	500	70⅞	69¾	70½	69½
29½	6⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	300	32	32	33	32
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	800	13¼	12	12¾	12
21	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	50	18	18	18	..
58½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	58⅞	58	58	58½
77⅞	18	1.60†	Borden	5800	21	20½	20¾	20⅞
22	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	2200	22¾	21⅝	21¾	22¼
4½	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
14⅜	2⅜	.25b*	Briggs Mfg	2400	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1900	34¼	33⅛	33⅝	33⅜
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	8¼	8¼	8½	8½
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1500	67⅜	65	65	67
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	400	53¼	52	53¼	51½
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	7¼	7	7¼	7½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	71	71	71	67
19⅝	2⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11⅜	11	11⅛	11
9⅞	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	500	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	120	26	26	26	26
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	300	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8¾
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	30	4	4	4	..
8	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1500	16½	15⅞	16	14⅝
8	4⅛	..	Bush Terminal pf etfs	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
4¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	2
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1700	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅜

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	700	21¾	20¼	21¾	20⅜
2¼	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	4	4	4	4½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	800	26⅜	25¼	26	25⅞
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	8900	15⅝	14⅝	15	15¾
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	200	29	29	29	29¾
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	5000	72⅜	69¾	70½	69¾
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1100	25½	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	1½	1½	1½	..
8⅝	4½	..	Celanese Corp	9500	37½	35¼	35⅝	36⅜
41	14	1½	*Central Agulrre	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	30
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	8	8	8	8¼
44¾	5⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	2300	34½	33	34¼	33½
7⅝	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	35½	35	35	34¾
49¼	24⅝	2.50	Ches & Ohio	3400	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	40⅝
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	2	2	2	2
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
14⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7½	7	7½	7¼
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4⅞
11¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
16	1¼	..	Chi & N western	3200	7⅝	7	7½	7⅜
34¾	2	..	Chi & N west pf	1100	15⅞	15	15⅞	14½
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	7½	7¼	7½	7½
58⅞	4½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	700	17¾	16½	17¾	..
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
14	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
10½	2	..	Childs Company	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅞	6⅝
57⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	49300	53¼	51½	51½	53¼
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	18	18	18	17¾
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	68½	68½	68½	..
5¼	¾	..	City Stores A vtc	100	3	3	3	3½
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	300	1	⅞	1	1
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	..
14¼	5	.25e	Clark Equipment	50	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	5400	12	11½	11⅝	11¾
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	800	19⅞	19⅛	19½	20
17⅞	2½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅞
54	9	8	Colo F & I pf	40	13½	13	13½	..
51	15¼	..	Colo & Solthern	110	31½	31½	31½	31¾
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	23½	23½	23½	23
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	20600	13	12½	12½	13
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	900	59	58¾	59	58
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	20	47	47	47	..
28	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	25¼	24	24⅜	..
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	500	60¼	60	60	60
19¼	4	..	Comm Credit	2200	20⅛	19½	19¾	19⅝
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	24½	24½	24½	..
39½	17	3	Comm Cred A	100	38½	38½	38½	..
25⅛	18⅝	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	70	24½	24½	24½	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2000	39¾	39	39⅜	38⅞
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	92	92	92	92
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	47800	34⅝	32⅞	33¾	33⅝
6½	1¼	..	Comwlth & So	20300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60½	17⅜	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	2800	32½	31	32	31
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	10	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1500	13½	13	13¼	13¼
64½	34	3	Consol Gas	29400	40½	39⅝	39⅝	40⅝
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	87¼	86	86	87
15⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	8600	10⅝	10	10¼	10⅜
3¼	1¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1	⅞	1	1
4½	¼	..	Container B	200	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	1300	8½	7½	8¼	7½
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅛
64	46	4	Cont Baking pf	200	50	49	50	..
78⅜	35½	2½	Cont Can	1400	78¼	77¼	77¾	78⅛
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	8¾	8½	8½	8
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	25¾	25½	25½	25½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	7200	17	16¾	16¾	17⅛
90⅝	35⅝	3	Corn Products	1500	75¾	74⅝	74⅝	75¾
145¾	117½	*7	Corn Prod pf	20	137½	137½	137½	..
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	28⅜	28½	28⅝	28¼
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
65	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	1400	32½	30¾	31⅜	31⅜
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	1500	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4½
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	400	22¾	21½	22¾	23
60⅝	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	48	48	48	..
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	21	21	21	20⅝
69½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	37½	37¼	37½	37¼
23¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
66	30	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	200	51	50½	51	50
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅜
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2900	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	13	13	13	13¼

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	500	12½	12	12½	11¾
49	5⅜	..	Deere & Co	3100	30⅜	28½	29¼	29
93⅜	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1500	57½	56½	57	57¼
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	7400	24¾	24¼	24½	24⅜
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	68	67½	68	67½
16	1½	..	Detroit & Mack pf	30	13½	12½	13½	..
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	400	31⅞	31	31½	32
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27½
39½	12	1.25	Dome Mines	1000	34⅜	33½	33⅝	33¾
26⅝	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜
13¼	4⅛	.75	Douglas A	6900	17½	16½	16⅞	17¾
96⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	7900	93½	92¼	92¼	93⅜
102½	85	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	90	90	90	..

—E—

10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅞
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	81	80⅝	81	81
16	3½	..	Eaton Mfg	1400	14	13¾	13⅝	14
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	400	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1⅜
24¼	4	..	Eitingon S pf	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	19⅜	19	19⅛	19¼
8½	1	..	Elec Boat	1400	5	4½	4⅝	4¼
4½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2600	5	4⅝	5	5½
15⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8300	5¾	5½	5½	5⅞
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	11¾	11	11¼	11½
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	1400	10½	9⅞	10⅛	10½
54	21	2	Elec Stg Battery	700	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	47¼
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	200	54	54	54	56
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	270	122	120	120	122
14¾	3¾	..	Engineers Pub S	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
47	11	..	Engineers P S 5 pf	100	14	14	14	13
49⅞	11	..	Engineers PS ww	400	15	14¼	15	13¼
25⅜	3⅜	..	Erie RR	200	15	15	15	15¼
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	12½	12½	12⅝	12

13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	200	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9½
10	⅛	..	Evans Products	2800	11	10½	10½	10⅝

—F—

6⅝	2½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	4	3⅞	4	..
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	7½	7½	7½	7
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	32¼	32¼	23¼	31
60	33	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	60	38	34½	38	37½
11¾	..	..	Fed Motor Tr	700	7½	7¾	7½	6⅝
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1100	25½	24½	24½	25
9⅝	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	220	9	8¾	8¾	..
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	2200	19⅜	19	19⅛	19⅛
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	58	57½	58	57
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
20	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	13⅜	13½	13½	13¾
26¼	13⅝	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	2300	22¾	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜
23⅝	2	..	Foundation	1700	15	13⅜	15	13½
19	12	..	Fox Film A	1200	13¾	13	13¾	12½
50	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	36½	36½	36½	..
49⅜	16	2	Freeport Texas	1100	44½	43½	43½	44⅝

—G—

5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	70	14⅜	13½	13½	12¼
12	2⅜	..	GenAm Inv	600	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	4600	36⅜	36	36	36½
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1400	16⅜	16	16½	16
71	35½	3	*Gen Mills	700	62½	60¾	61½	62
10⅝	2½	..	Gen Mills pf	200	104	104	104	..
35¾	13⅝	.60	Gen Motors	36400	35¾	35	35	35¾
95	65½	5	Gen Motors pf	200	91½	91½	91½	91½
17	3¼	.15e	Gen Print Ink	10	11	11	11	11
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
49½

Financial: News and Comment

Proposes Central Bank Functioning As Federal Agent

Frank A. Vanderlip Would Have It Take Over Reserve System Powers

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Creation of a Central Bank of Issue as an arm of the Government exercising far-reaching functions, including the currency issuing privilege, now held by the Federal Reserve banks, was proposed by Frank A. Vanderlip before the Finance Forum of New York University here last night. He also advocated a return to a gold standard, but one which would guard gold against having to move in answer to capital movements and guarded against hoarding.

Mr. Vanderlip would have all gold held by the Federal Reserve banks turned into the United States Treasury at the present statutory prices. This gold and all gold owned by the Treasury would be paid for with Central Bank notes issued "at the ratio at which we initially stabilize the dollar." "This," he added, "would put all 'profit' arising from a devaluated dollar into the Treasury of the United States, where it would belong to the whole people, as it should."

A Central Reservoir

In recent addresses, Mr. Vanderlip has recommended modifications of the gold standard embodied in his discussion last night, but this was the first public presentation of his conclusions that only a government-owned Central Bank can meet the demands for adequate control of money and credit.

Recommending the return to the gold standard provided there is a bullion rather than a coin base, Mr. Vanderlip expressed the view that the redemption of currency in gold should be limited "so that it would be permitted only when the demand for gold is for the purpose of settling legitimate foreign trade balances."

Outlining the functions of his proposed Central Bank of Issues, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"The functions of the Bank of Issue would be to rediscount for the 12 Federal Reserve banks all eligible commercial paper which they might, in turn, have rediscounted for member banks. That would leave the Federal Reserve banks free to operate along the lines of their original conception. They would act as a central reservoir for the reserves of all member banks and would be in a position always to rediscount unlimitedly self-liquidating commercial paper.

Aim of Unified Control

"The Central Bank of Issue would further be permitted to buy and sell short-term Treasury notes, and acceptances carrying the names of two banks. This would give the new bank control of central bank open market operations and unify that control. At present Federal Reserve banks do not always have harmonious views in regard to open market operations and this would give a unified policy.

"The Central Bank of Issue would be authorized to deal in foreign exchange and to buy and sell gold in an open gold market, to be established in New York and to be a free gold market for gold from any place in the world. The free coinage of gold would cease."

Mr. Vanderlip further suggested the enactment of new banking laws which would separate commercial and investment banking, but not prohibit investment banks from receiving deposits, which would have no interest, but would have "unquestionable currency liquidity." He even goes a step farther, in his suggestion of permitting the formation of mutual commercial banks, without capital, "the deposits in such mutual banks to be of two classes: deposits of nonborrowers to have preference over the deposits made by borrowing clients."

Senator Borah is said to be preparing a bill which is to incorporate Mr. Vanderlip's idea of a Central Bank of Issue.—[ED. NOTE.]

East Cambridge Savings Bank

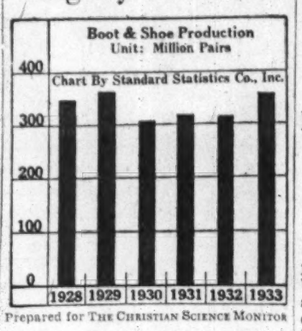
Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.

One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station

INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 15

Shoe Output Only Slightly Under 1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRODUCTION of shoes in 1933 was only slightly lower than the peak of 1929.

Nationalization Of Gold Not to Change Value of the Dollar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Nationalization of gold by itself, if the Government takes this step, won't change the value of the dollar bill in your pocket. Such action is distinct from a gold devaluation of the dollar.

There still will be as much gold behind United States currency as there is today. That figure is more than 209,000,000 ounces and at its legal value of $20.67 an ounce, the gold is worth more than $4,000,000,000.

Nor would nationalization mean a large physical movement of gold because most of it already is held in the Treasury. The big change would be in the title to the yellow metal.

Gold reserves of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks now stand at $3,566,000,000, or more than three-quarters of the nation's monetary stock.

Some experts believe this gold should be nationalized, that is, its title transferred to the Government: so that devaluation—if and when it comes—would profit only the Government.

Devaluation would be reducing the amount of gold theoretically in a gold dollar. The present gold dollar is 23.22 grains of fine gold. On this basis, it takes $20.67 to buy one ounce of gold.

If the gold content of the dollar were cut in half as President Roosevelt has the power to cut it, the dollar value of gold would be doubled. Instead of being $20.67 a ounce it would be $41.34.

In other words, the United States supply of monetary gold, now exceeding 209,000,000 ounces, would remain the same but in dollars it would be worth twice as much, or more than $8,000,000,000.

Then the gold dollar would be one-half of 23:22 grains of gold. The Government, if it desired, could issue gold certificates to the extent of the extra $4,000,000,000 the gold would be worth in the devalued dollar.

Building Trade In Australia Up During Year 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The value of building operations approved in the metropolitan areas of the six capital cities of Australia increased by £1,009,230 in the first six months of 1933, according to figures presented at the opening of the twenty-seventh convention of the Federated Master Builders' Association, held in Adelaide.

"The recent revival in the trade created a most hopeful atmosphere for the convention," declared J. G. Emmett, president of the association, in his opening address. "The industry has carired more than its fair share of taxation, but the sales tax has now been removed from several lines and reduced on other items. In addition, the duty has been reduced on some charges, and the announcement that lower rates of interest will be available for mortgages on buildings has assisted in stimulating the industry."

Bank Clearings Lower For The Week Ended Jan. 10

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Continuing the recent recession, there was a reduction in the bank clearings for the week ended Jan. 10, 1934. The total for the week, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $4,366,917,000, a decrease of 0.7 per cent from the record for the like week in 1932.

New York City clearings were $2,972,654,000, an advance of 1.6 per cent, while the total for centers outside of New York of $1,394,263,000 was 3.4 per cent below last year's. This week's total is lower than the figures for the week preceding by $429,733,000.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

H. WADSWORTH HIGHT

formerly Assistant Vice-President of

The First of Boston Corporation

of Massachusetts

IS NOW ASSOCIATED WITH OUR ORGANIZATION

NEWTON, ABBE & COMPANY

75 Federal Street

Boston

January 10, 1934

Broader Demand For Livestock As Prices Rise

Hog Receipts Heaviest in Nearly Two Years—Lambs Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—Demand for yearlings and light steers at the Union Stock Yards here was broad all week, and prices advanced 25-50 cents, light heifer and mixed yearlings showing the full upturn. However, steers with weight were under pressure and closed steady to 25 cents lower, kinds scaling over 1500 pounds showing most down turn.

Most other classes of cattle scored advances during the week, while hogs lost 15-25 cents, and fat lambs closed steady after gaining early in the period, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Yearlings Higher

Light and long yearlings topped at $7, which price has not been beaten since August. Numerous loads sold at $6.50-$6.85, and heifer yearlings sold up to $6.50. Outstanding 1246-pound steers topped for their weight at $6.30, 1370-pounds making $6, and 1445-pounds $5.75. Most weighty bullocks turned at $5.50 downward, with very fat but rough 1685-pound offerings as low as $3.75. Fat cows advanced 25 cents, while cutter cows and bulls gained 25-40 cents. Low cutters and cutters turned at $1.75-$2.90, and most beef cows $2.75-$3.50, best $4.25, while heavy sausage bulls reached $3.65.

Vealers advanced $1, bulking at $5@$6, with best at $7. Lack of proper selection made for dull demand in the stocker and feeder department, and prices were weak, most offerings being eligible to $3-$4.50.

Hog receipts were the heaviest in nearly two years, the main cause for a decline in the market after Tuesday, when a top of $3.75 was scored, this being as high as any hogs have sold at Chicago since Nov. 29, while the closing top was $3.50, only 25 cents above the winter's lowest top.

Demand Is Broad

Demand from all sources was broad, shippers taking more hogs than any week since a year ago. Good to choice 180-210-pound averages bulked late at $3.40 and $3.45, while 220-290 pounds brought $3.25-$3.40, and 300-350 pounds $3-$3.25. Desirable 140-170 pounds turned at $3-$3.45, pigs $2.25-$2.75, and packing sows $2.50-$2.65.

Fat lambs advanced to a top of $8.40 early in the period, the highest they have sold during the winter season in three years, while the closing bulk sold at $8-$8.15, about in line with late last week.

Clipped lambs brought $6.50-$7.10. Fat ewes gained 25-35 cents this week, light range offerings bringing up to $4.10. Feeding lambs advanced 25-60 cents, 74-pound weights going out at $7.25, and around 84 pounds shearing lambs $7.50.

Ontario and Quebec Curtailing Imports Of U. S. Soft Coal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Imports of American bituminous coal into the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have undergone a progressive decline in the last four years, a report to the Commerce Department from its Ottawa office reveals.

Statistics just issued by the Dominion Fuel Board show that Ontario's purchases of American soft coal, which in 1929 reached the record volume of more than 13,000,000 tons, had dropped to less than 7,000,000 in the 10 months ended October, 1933. During the like period Quebec's purchases declined from 1,276,880 tons to 376,000 tons.

Aided by a subvention, which costs the Government about $1 a ton, Nova Scotia coal has tended to displace bituminous coal from the United States, although current demand is greatly reduced as a result of curtailed industrial operations. The expansion of the Nova Scotia coal trade is indicated by the fact that in 1928, 41,781 tons moved into Ontario, compared with a total of approximately 400,000 tons during the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1933. Shipments of Nova Scotia coal to Quebec increased from 72,227 tons in 1928 to 894,000 tons in the 10 months ended October, 1933.

Freight Loadings For Week Larger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 6 were 499,939 cars, an increase of 49,317 above the preceding week and 60,470 above the like week last year.

The figure was 71,739 cars below the corresponding week in 1932 and the association called attention to the fact that the week of Jan. 6 this year and the corresponding week in 1933 contained the New Year holiday, while the corresponding week in 1932 did not.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week of Jan. 6 totaled 170,851 cars, increase 11,754 above the preceding week and 28,713 above the corresponding week in 1933; less than carload merchandise, 134,367, increase 10,006 and 711; grain and grain products, 23,389, increase 3064 over the preceding week but 810 below 1933; forest products, 14,878, increase 3183 and 2465; ore, 2826, increase 748 and 1587; coal, 130,373, increase 16,089 and 25,684; coke, 7627, increase 527 and 2245, and livestock, 15,628, increase 3946 above the preceding week but 125 below last year.

World Trade Gains Steadily During Latter Half of 1933

Reports From Geneva Show 60 Countries Have Average Rise of 16 P. C. in Gold Value of Exports and of 8 P. C. in Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—If world trade has not reached that long-anticipated "corner," or "upturn," at least it has gained steadily for the last six months. Reports from 60 countries as given in the latest Monthly Bulletin of Statistics issued by the League of Nations show an average increase of 16.3 per cent in gold value of exports, and 8.3 per cent for imports, comparing April and October, 1933.

Since gold prices have remained fairly stable after the beginning of 1933, volume of world trade has augmented slightly. Value still remains in October at only 36 per cent of the monthly average for 1929 imports, and 37 per cent for exports.

Economists note that world trade in previous years of the crisis has receded from the spring to the autumn. Reversal of this phenomenon in 1933 is taken as an indication that a real "upturn" may be under way. If so, it dates back to the spring of 1933.

Values Drop in 1930

On a graph tracing movements of prices, volume and gold value in world trade since 1929, the years 1931 and 1932 register most startling drops. In the former, prices shot downward on the slope already steep in 1930. Volume of world trade meanwhile held up fairly well, but value necessarily fell sharply.

Nineteen thirty-two added decreased volume to the other two factors, until gold value at one time reached a fifth of the 1929 level.

By contrast, 1933 down to October shows a leveling out and even a general upward movement. To be sure, these maneuvers occur on a plateau still little more than a third of the 1929 peaks, whether in volume, prices or gold value.

Variations of wholesale prices in 36 countries since September, 1931, show widely divergent trends. Certain groups of countries, such as Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland, follow roughly similar paths during 1933. General levels in these countries are below 1932, and turn upward only in France, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Price Trend Irregular

Hungary and Yugoslavia present sharp downward trends in a group comprising Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Latvia and Czechoslovakia. The other members of this group shows gains in wholesale prices, notably Germany.

The American countries rose in general. The United States reached the level of September, 1931, from a low point in February of this year which was only 85 per cent of that level. Canadian wholesale prices rose more than half the year, then fell slightly. Latin American countries, Argentina, Chile and Peru notably, held a level or gained.

Japanese prices varied around a line 20 per cent above September, 1931. Outstanding drops in Asia and other parts of the world occurred in China and Egypt. Both had recovered an average not more than five points below the year's opening, however.

Germany's Exports Rise

Shares of individual countries in the world trade rise since July vary widely. Japan, while increasing in several important markets and raising its total early in the year, fell slightly after August. The United States raised exports from a value of $101,670,000 gold to $130,670,000 during the four months, July to October.

Imports of the United States held almost stable, at $101,000,000.

In the same period Germany advanced in exports from $91,970,000 to $106,280,000, all values in gold. Imports fell from $85,990,000 to $82,810,000. French imports held stable at $87,000,000, while exports rose from $57,620,000 to $65,130,000.

Great Britain took in goods valued at $179,86,000, a rise in four months of $15,050,000, while exports gained less, or $7,710,000 to an October figure of $107,320,000. Italy likewise imported more in proportion. The amounts are $26,600,000 to $31,370,000 for imports and $22,900,000 to $27,110,00 for exports.

The World's Business

Father Coughlin and Others

MR. JAMES P. WARBURG, the solitary controversialist that Wall Street seems able to produce, has turned his attention from Senator W. E. Borah to Father Charles E. Coughlin. Father Coughlin, when not attacking rival currency reformers and standpatters, is a proponent of symmetallism. As I have explained many times, under a symmetal system, gold *and* silver would be used as the backing for currency. If one wished to exchange one's money for metal, one would get a certain amount of gold and a certain amount of silver, perhaps in one coin. In contrast, under a bimetal system the exchange would be made in so much gold *or* so much silver. Mr. Warburg very wisely does not attack symmetallism. He merely asks Father Coughlin to reach down from the heights of rhetoric and explain how his reform could be achieved.

* * *

Hard Money Man

Father Coughlin is a hard money man. That is, he believes that all money in use in the United States should be metal-backed, dollar for dollar. There is around $50,000,000,000 of various sorts of money in use. As contrasted with this amount, the total metal in the world is: gold, $12,000,000,000, silver $10,000,000,000. If the world would be good enough to allow the United States the use of all its gold and silver, that would make a total of $22,000,000,000 to back $50,000,000,000 of American money, or half the Coughlin requirement. It may be argued that all that need be done is to change the dollar valuation of gold and silver in order to stretch the metal as cover for outstanding money. There is nothing impossible about such an argument. If you make the price of gold and silver high enough, you can make it cover the money. But what is the particular merit in such a proposal? If it is desired to have commodity money, why not pick out wheat or pig iron, which are far more intimately connected with the life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness of the American people than precious metal?

* * *

Commodity Money

And why a commodity at all? Solely because we still retain from barbaric times a lingering regard for gold and silver as intrinsic money. As civilization has progressed, man has shaken off the shackles, save in the East, where the saying still is heard, "Honest metal is a protection against dishonest government." I used to hear it also in central Europe after the war. Governments simply had to issue metal because the people would not accept the paper money of evanescent despots. Father Coughlin cannot be backing symmetallism for this reason. Judging from his radio talks, he is anxious to persuade the country to "trust Roosevelt." Perhaps he thinks that since most of our money has to go through banks, the banks have robbed the Government of "the money power." In that event the reform he should plead for is the one backed by Henry Ford, namely, nationalization of the bank and credit system, a reform which, whatever else may be said against it, is understandable.

* * *

International Banker

Mr. Warburg is still in his middle thirties. He is President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, which deals in commercial and financial transactions with foreign countries. It must be a good bank because I noticed an encomium about it in a recent issue of the New Republic from the doughty pen of that foe of banks, John T. Flynn. None the less, Mr. Warburg *is* an international banker. If he were at all discreet, he would hide the fact. He doesn't; which may be a tribute either to youth or pride of calling. In respect of the latter, Mr. Warburg takes after his father, Paul M. Warburg, who, by common consent, was the best banker in Wall Street; one, moreover, who was not afraid to call public attention to the danger signals of the boom era. But, as he used to put it, he was dubbed a "Bolshevik" for his pains. The younger Warburg has inherited this zest for public affairs. If the money discussion is kept up, however, he told me the other day that he might advocate a cheese standard! If the brand were aged enough, that would be a bar on convertibility, at any rate.

* * *

Detroit Banking

It was the Detroit banking scandals that first inspired Father Coughlin to become a money reformer. It always seemed to me that both sides ran to him and gave him their versions. For the evidence which has come out of the Senate inquiry validates very many of those early allegations. Edsel Ford, one of the directors of the Guardian group of banks, is the latest witness. He seems to have known very little about the conduct of the bank. I don't think he did. He bought stock and became a director more to oblige other directors than to do his part in running a bank. The story in circulation when I was in Detroit soon after the Michigan moratorium was that other directors were engaged in selling out to Edsel Ford for many months before the smash. Why Edsel bought the stock is a question that his father would probably like to know. Henry Ford's method is to keep as far away from bank ownership as possible.

* * *

Mississippi Bonds

The pre-Civil War bonds which were given to the Prince of Monaco so that he could bring action against the State of Mississippi for repayment came from three persons. They are: Lord Tweedmouth, $80,000; the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Eliot, $10,000; and Mr. G. Del Drago, $10,000. So the Prince has been presented with $100,000 — on paper. If his suit against Mississippi is sustained, and Mississippi honors the verdict, this will be a neat little present, even excluding the interest. All for the privilege of being a sovereign power. Under the Constitution no private person can sue a state in the Supreme Court.

H. B. E.

Owner of One-Man Store Held to Be Forgotten Man

Employees Are Subject to Hours' Limitation, But He Works On

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The retail code does not help the many thousands of small one-man store owners throughout the country as far as hours are concerned. If a competitor stays open, he is obliged to do likewise, or lose business. He has been known to work as many as 126 hours a week without a murmur from the Blue Eagle because the code, though providing for the limitation of the hours of employees, does not set a maximum limit on the time a store may remain open.

This predicament of the small-store owner was mentioned by Mr. Maurice Mermey, executive secretary of the Retail Code Authority, City of New York, in a special interview with The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Mermey's organization administers the largest number of business units under any code in the United States, there being 60,000 business units in this city alone.

"The small retailer of a one-man store is continually asking us these two questions," Mr. Mermey said. "First, 'Can't you do something about making my competitors close on Sunday, so I can have a day of rest?' Second, 'Can't you make my competitor close at a respectable time in the evening, so that I too can have some time off, just as employees have who are under the NRA?'

"The answer to the first is that there is nothing in the code about Sunday closing. There is, however, a law in New York State forcing a Sunday closing, which it is up to the local police to enforce.

"The answer to the second question is simply that there is nothing in the code to prevent a store keeping open 24 hours a day if its owner so wishes. The basic work week of employee is limited to 40, 44 or 48 hours a week depending upon the limit of time the store is open per week. It was not exceptional to find one-man retail stores open 70, 80 and even 90 hours a week, and in several cases our questionnaire showed that these little stores, like stationery stores, are open 126 hours a week."

Mr. Mermey said that the big department stores here are still operating on a less than a 56 hour week. Their employees work only 40 hours at a miumum wage of $14 a week. When the retail code was originally drawn up, it was believed that the longer the store remained open, the more employees would find employment in those stores. Therefore no maximum time limit was set. Today it has become evident that the large number of little stores that have no employees are "left out in the cold."

Start to Organize Nation-Wide Utility Owners' Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—A nation-wide associatoin of public utility security owners is being formed to oppose forces which have been and are today depressing the fair market value of utility securities. This announcement has just been made by Chester D. Tripp, head of the American Federation of Utility Investors, Inc.

As a nucleus for the nation-wide organization, the federation has formed an advisory committee of outstanding men which already numbers 71 members, to represent all sections of the country and practically all lines of business activity and professions except the utility industry and investment banking. Headquarters of the new organization will be in Chicago.

The average price of listed utility stocks has dropped more than 19 per cent during the past year of general recovery, Mr. Tripp pointed out, while the average prices of listed railroad and industrial company stocks gained more than 60 per cent.

This decline, it is stated, affects not just a few wealthy individuals, but all holders of utility securities who now number upward of 10,000,000.

The federation differentiates itself from other similar organizations by the fact that it is appealing to the great mass of small utility investors for its support rather than to a few wealthy individuals.

1933 Good Year In Textile Industry

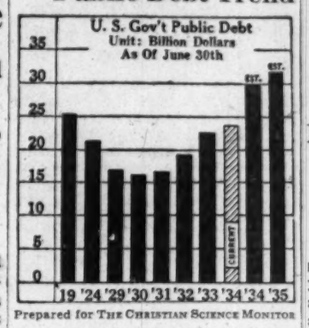
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Activity in the textile industry during 1933 was on a much larger scale than reported for the previous year, the Textile Organon, points out in its current issue. Rayon consumption (exclusive of acetate yarn), the paper states, established a new high record for all time, being 31 per cent above 1932 and 22 per cent above 1931, which was the previous record year.

Regarding wool, preliminary figures indicated a consumption of 650,000,000 pounds on a grease basis, a figure about 120 per cent above 1932 consumption and approximately equal to 1931 takings. Domestic cotton consumption totaled about 6,300,000 bales or about 28 per cent more than the 1932 total.

Silk consumption in 1933 aggregated approximately 62,500,000 pounds, thus making last year the poorest for the silk industry, from a consumption standpoint, since 1924. Compared with 1929, it represents a drop of 24 per cent.

U. S. Government Public Debt Trend



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE trend of the federal public debt from the war-time high figure to the low of 1930 and thence to present and prospective figures is traced above on a chart by the Standard Statistics Company.

Vital Decision On Building and Loan Association Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Guarantee capital stockholders of building and loan associations who held their stock prior to Aug. 14, 1931, have no liability for assessment to pay the debts of such organizations, according to a decision made by Judge Hartley Shaw of the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

Judge Shaw's decision brought forth a pamphlet from Friend W. Richardson, State Building and Loan Commissioner, which is labeled "A Surprise Decision," and in which Commissioner Richardson emphasizes the importance of the ruling.

"Heretofore it has been assumed that the guarantee stockholders would not only have their stock wiped out in case of loss, but if the loss was greater than the amount of the stock they would have a liability of 100 per cent on their stock," he said. "This sweeping decision, rendered by one of the ablest judges on the Superior Bench in California, wipes out all stockholders' liability. Under this decision, stockholders need no longer mask themselves behind holding companies to escape liability.

"I am giving some thought to the matter of appealing the case to the higher court in order to get a final disposition of the question. This decision holds, in effect, that guarantee stock is not a guarantee in any sense, but merely a bookkeeping buffer, in so far as it affects stockholders who held their stock on Aug. 14, 1931."

The suit in Judge Shaw's court was brought by Commissioner Richardson on behalf of the Pan-American Building-Loan Association of Long Beach, Calif., in liquidation, against Fullerton Securities Corporation, Ltd., owner of capital stock of the association. According to Mr. R. C. Andrews, attorney for the commissioner, the decision affects associations in the process of liquidation that have assets of about $100,000,000.

Value of Hawaii's Products in 1933 Put at $95,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — The products of Hawaii's major industries, including the tourist trade, had a total value of more than $95,000,000 in 1933. Sugar and pineapples led the list with a combined value of $88,670,000. Value of the major products follows:

Raw sugar, $66,270,000; canned pineapple, $22,400,000; tourists, $5,125,000; coffee, $765,000; canned tuna, $535,000; total, $95,095,000.

Plantations turned out 1,035,548 tons of raw sugar in 1933, as compared with 1,025,354 tons in 1932.

Improvement in the pineapple industry was due largely to organization of the Pineapple Producers' Cooperative Association and the subsequent regulation of production and marketing. During the year a large carryover was sold and 70 per cent of the 1933 crop also marketed. The year's pack was 8,000,000 cases.

Coffee outturn was 9,000,000 pounds. Tuna packers turned out 107,000 cases. Hawaii had 10,247 tourist visitors during the year.

Seven Billions Is Not an Excessive Cost of Recovery

Moody's Says Budget Expenditures Worth Paying as Investment

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—"The emergency expenditures contained in this year's Federal budget, amounting to around $7,523,000,000, are meant as a national 'investment' to buy recovery, and the price is worth paying if solid recovery ensues," declares Moody's Investment Service in an analysis of the Federal budget.

"The only legitimate ground for possible questioning of these expenditures," says Moody's, "is the uncertainty as to their duration, the effects on government credit, and the possible repercussion on the credit and monetary mechanism of the country.

"In a modern state, in theory, the government itself has no direct influence on the creation of credit, which is a banking function, and has only a limited right to issue new money. In actual practice, however, governments often find ways and means of affecting either the volume of outstanding bank credit or currency, or both. Thus, in France during and after the war, the Bank of France assisted the Government through direct advances and it was subsequently found that monetary circulation tended to increase proportionately. As a result, rather serious inflation of currency took place, culminating in the 1926 crisis.

"In this country, if business is encouraged of its own will, regardless of government spending, there will be a growing demand for bank loans and a rising velocity of deposits. And this is the only thing needed to 'touch off' the material for credit inflation already existing in the Federal Reserve System.

"If, on the other hand, business is sluggish in responding to government expenditures, more than for a brief period; or if the new government financing produces a rapid rise in interest rates (denoting progressively diminishing supply of funds free for investment), the Administration will probably use its discretionary powers to cause an inflation of credit by inducing the Federal Reserve banks to buy 'governments' in the open market.

"At the present time a strong probability exists of eventual credit inflation," Moody's concludes. "That the first effects will be beneficial, there is no doubt. There may even be no bad after-effects if the thing is well managed. That means to control exist, is a fact. But whether efforts to control will be started courageously enough, strongly enough and early enough to be effective in checking an undue rise, will remain an open question."

Savings Accounts Are Controlled By Chilean Government

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 12 (By U. P.)—Chile is believed to be the only country in the world where savings are a monopoly of the state and a large part of accumulated savings are obligatory deductions from workers' wages.

President Arturo Alessandri, during his first term, took official cognizance of the thriftless character of the Latin laborer and instituted compulsory thrift by means of numerous social, benevolent and provident laws.

Savings accounts were made a monopoly of the National Savings Bank by President Carlos Ibanez in 1930, but the bank was forced to give up its general commercial banking as a concession to the purely private institutions and foreign banks.

Savings in voluntary accounts have been steadily increasing from a low of 166,900,000 pesos in March, 1932, to 264,000,000 on Oct. 31, 1933, and are now at the 1930 levels again.

Savings in the employees and workmen's societies under the social laws total over 500,000,000 pesos and this figure is steadily increasing.

The National Savings Bank spends large sums on propaganda to attract new accounts, especially those of school children.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BOSTON, January 12, 1934.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $8,453,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, January 22, 1934, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loans:

METROPOLITAN ADDITIONAL WATER LOAN, ACT OF 1926

$3,000,000 January 1, 1935-January 1, 1964, $100,000 each year

MUNICIPAL RELIEF LOAN, ACT OF 1933

$5,000,000 December 1, 1934-December 1, 1938, $1,000,000 each year
453,000 December 1, 1939

All the above bonds will be in coupon form of a denomination of $1,000 each and may be exchanged for fully registered bonds.

Bidders will name the rate of interest on each loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. One rate must be made on the Metropolitan Additional Water Loan and one rate must be made on the Municipal Relief Loan. Separate bids must be made on each loan and each loan will be awarded separately. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one on each loan providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth, (total interest for the duration of the loan, less the amount of the premium bid.)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES F. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

World Court Month by Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—An unwritten law of the World Court was adhered to with the recent election of Sir Cecil Hurst, Great Britain, as President of the World Court in place of Mr. Minichiro Adachi of Japan, while the Vice-President, Mr. J. Gustavo Guerrero, Salvador, was reëlected to another term of three years.

This established practice not to reelect a President of the Court is explained by the importance of this office. The "casting vote" of the President often decides a case. Considerable importance is also attached to the President's powers regarding such procedure as fixing of time limits in intervals.

* * *

The Chamber for Summary Procedure will, in the near future, when the Revised Statute comes into force, consist of five judges instead of three, two of whom are to be judges of the nationality of the litigant parties. It is expected that, as soon as this reorganization of this Chamber is effected, arbitration in the real meaning of the word will be concentrated there.

* * *

In this connection Article 29 of the revised statute says: "With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a Chamber composed of five judges who, at the request of the contesting parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to sit."

* * *

The delicate nature of the position of the Court's President is shown by his having to pick out the judges who have to leave the Chamber of Summary Procedure, in order to make way for two national judges.

* * *

Now the internal comings and goings of the Court have settled down, the stage is set for another year of activity. After a short vacation which began Dec. 23 the Court will start a new session on Feb. 1.

* * *

At the end of the Court's last session came its judgment in the action brought by the Czechoslovakian Government against the Hungarian Government, as an "appeal" against an award of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak mixed arbitral tribunal. This award had ordered the restitution to the Peter Pazmany University of Budapest of certain estates, situated in territory that became part of Czechoslovakia after the war, which had been taken possession of by the Czechoslovakian authorities.

The Court, by 12 votes against one (that of Mr. Herman Otavsky, the Czechoslovakian national judge) gave the same ruling as that of the mixed arbitral tribunal's award, rejecting the Czechoslovakian Government's conclusions. Moreover two judges, who took part in the deliberation, but who had to leave The Hague before the delivery of the judgment, had declared that they agreed with the decision.

* * *

The story behind this case shows that about the time of the armistice of Nov. 3, 1918, forces of the Austro-Hungarian Army, which had become Czechoslovakian, penetrated into the northern territories of Hungary, followed by the new Czechoslovakian civil authorities. The latter took possession of the property situated in Slovakia, which had been given to the university in 1775, 1780 and 1804. In 1919, this property was placed under the administration of a "central commission" which had the right to decide how the revenues were to be employed.

* * *

On Feb. 3, 1933, the Hungaro-Czechoslovak mixed arbitral tribunal rendered an award declaring itself to have jurisdiction under the Treaty of Trianon and ordering the restitution to the university of the property in question in the condition in which it was before the application of the measures taken in respect of it by the Czechoslovakian authorities.

The Court now arrived at the conclusion that the mixed arbitral tribunal rightly decided that it had jurisdiction, that the university's claim was justified, and that the Czechoslovakian Government was bound to restore the university's property freed from the measures taken in respect thereof.

Antiquarians Exhibit Interest in 'Serpent'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SELBY, Eng.—A wind instrument known as a "serpent" which is in the possession of Mr. H. Connell, a local shipbuilder, whose grandfather played it more than 100 years ago, is attracting the attention of antiquaries here. There are said to be very few similar instruments in Great Britain.

It is built of wood coated with a hard black composition and covered with a glazed black fabric. It is mounted with brass rings and levers, the keyholes and mouthpiece being made of ivory, and is two feet four inches long.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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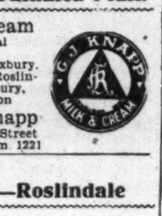

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Daily Features

A Carnival of Flags

2—The Egyptian Flag Tells Its Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW beautiful the Egyptian flag looked as a breeze unfurled it before the flags of the world. Many flags were looking at it carefully for the first time. In the bright sunshine, the white crescent on the Nile green field seemed to close in on the three five-pointed stars which stood in its opening.

"Flags have ancestors, just like people," the Egyptian flag began. "Mine were quite different from flags of today, with one exception. That was the Phœnician pennant which flew from the main mast of a ship. You see, the men of Tyre and Sidon sailed the seas long before any of us saw the light of day, and traders in far lands watched for

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Egyptian Flag: A White Crescent and Three Five-Pointed Stars on a Nile Green Field.

ships flying the beautiful Tyrian red. Some called the color purple, but that was because the clouds hid the sun's rays. In those days silk merchants of Cathay and of India ordered cargoes of dye from Tyre in exchange for spices and silks, and Tyre and Sidon grew rich under the red silk pennant.

"Egyptian kings saw that pennant on ships on the Nile. But kings stayed at home, and on land they could not easily get the breezes to unfold such pennants. 'We'll have an emblem which will look its best at all times, wind or no wind,' said those ancient rulers. So they made golden images of birds, ships, beasts, or anything they desired, and these emblems or standards were carried at the King's side. It was easy to tell where the King was because his standard could always be seen above the heads of the people.

"Some kings ruled Egypt so well that their standards were large fans instead of small emblems for us in war. These fans were carried by princes, and the prince who carried the standard was called 'The Fan-bearer on the left of the King,' a great honor for a youth. To be a fanbearer meant that the boy was courageous, honest and dependable. Then the emblem itself came to stand for courage, honesty and justice, and the people respected the emblem more than the prince who carried it."

At this point the Egyptian flag leaped like the cataracts of the Nile as it shook itself in the wind.

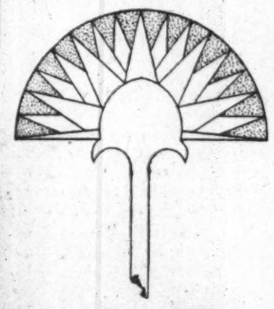
"Go on, go on!" shouted the flags around it.

"Can you picture the stony desert of my country? Thousands of years ago, broad-wheeled chariots carried royal processions from the banks of the Nile across the desert to the pyramids; camels and asses drew loads of red granite and stone for the building of these monuments, and the overseers carried small standards copied from their King's, to show their authority.

"Then came the times of the Greeks and the Romans. Standards and emblems became numerous. The Roman standard we knew best was a golden eagle. The Greeks from Athens always carried an Owl or an Olive Branch. The men from Corinth were known by a Winged-Horse, 'Pegasus,' they called it.

"Hundreds and hundreds of years passed. New emblems and new faces came to my country. We saw waving banners used on land for the first time by the Saracens, and then the Turks came. . . ."

The Egyptian flag was here interrupted by the Turkish, which did not want to have any of its own story told by another flag. And although the Admiral decided that Egypt could mention the time when Turkey ruled



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

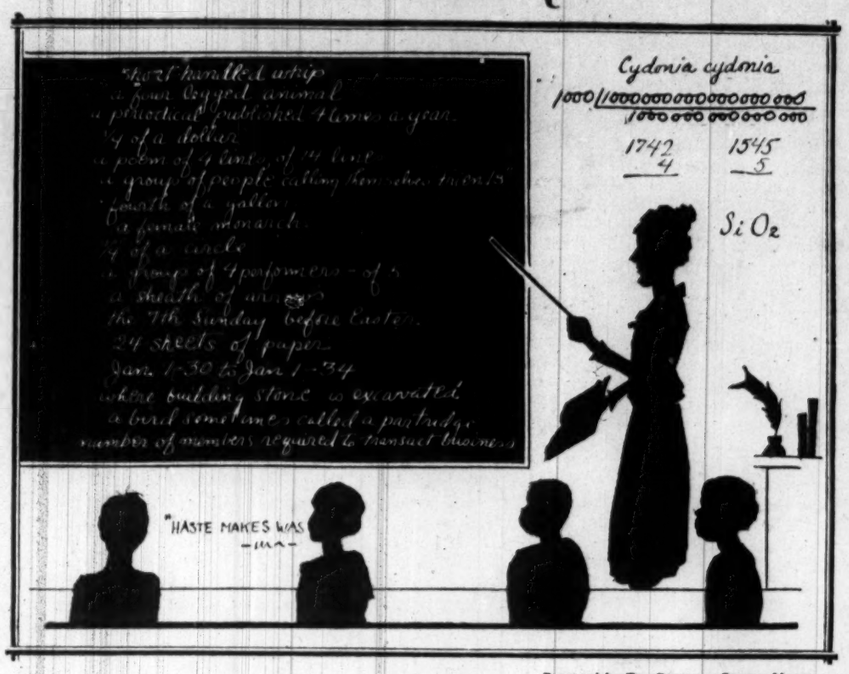
Egyptian Fan, Used As a Standard

over it, the Egyptian flag decided that it was so glad to be independent now, it really didn't care to discuss its neighbor.

MARY M. STARR.

[The first story in this series was published last Friday. The third will appear next Friday.]

Letter Puzzle 'Q'



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "Q." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Toy Mending

A BOY who had taken all the toys in his household and had gone over each one carefully, putting in a lost screw here or adding a bolt where one was needed, painting a worn toy or cleaning soiled ones, decided there was a possible field for such work among the neighbors.

In every home he found toys that had been shelved, and he had no trouble in getting some work at once.

(Miss) M. C. R.

Garden Stools

EVERY garden worker needs a light, easy-to-carry stool. A high school student made mine from an onion crate. It looks like an hour glass. This stool has been in constant use the entire year without even a coat of paint. The weathered wood makes it inconspicuous and light. Many of my friends now have stools, bird houses, bird stakes, cement toads, turtles, and other garden supplies too numerous to mention, all made by our student friend.

(Mrs.) M. O. W.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Tiger

Georges Clemenceau served as a war correspondent in the United States during the Civil War and entered Richmond with Grant's army.

He Couldn't Fool Them

P. T. Barnum the famous circus man ran for Congress in 1866 and was defeated.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

YOU should forgive many things in others, but nothing in yourself.

—AUSONIUS

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Name Palestine

IT IS of interest to note that the word "Palestine" came originally from *Philistia*, the name given in early Old Testament times to that portion of Syria lying between Judah and the Mediterranean. The Hebrew word became in Greek *Palaistine*, and that, in its turn, became the *Palestina* of the Romans, and our English "Palestine"—a territory of much wider extent than the original Philistia, for it includes all the land between Jordan and the Mediterranean and extends also to the east of the river.

It is one of the ironies of language that Palestine, the territory of the Israelites, thus gained its name from the region formerly inhabited by their bitter foes the Philistines.

The word "Palestina" occurs several times in our Authorized Version (e. g. Ex. 15:14) but "Philistia" would be a more exact translation in such instances.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

"A newspaper should not invade private rights or feelings without sure warrant of public right as distinguished from public curiosity," says the Code of Ethics of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Trout fishing and reporting have this in common: To succeed you must not scare the fish.

Thurlow Weed, able editor, politician, and contemporary of Greeley and Dana and the Bennetts, once edited the Norwich (N. Y.) Journal. He later edited the Albany Evening Journal and the Commercial Traveler, New York.

The New York Evening World characterized the Lindbergh flight from New York to Paris as "the greatest feat of a solitary man in the records of the human race."

"The national capital was shamed last November when three reporters for the Washington Times were jailed for 40 days when they refused to tell a grand jury the source of information which resulted in the location of 50 speakeasies," declared President Walter Harrison of the Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times at the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Washington, D. C., April 17, 1930.

"An epidemic itch for manipulating the public has infected the whole population. Press agents, publicity experts, advertisers and propagandists have become a pest," declared Everett Dean Martin in "The Meaning of a Liberal Education," Garden City Publishing Company, Inc., 1926.

This closing paragraph is in memory of that courageous editor, Don Mellett of the Canton (Ohio) Daily News, who sacrificed his life while waging a campaign against vice in that city.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

220

Lithography said the printer has an individual quality all its own that is unique. There is no form of printing of which I know quite like it, it does nice work

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

What They Say

Finishing School

"Girls are sometimes sent to finishing school to finish something that was never started."—*Donald F. Rose.*

Revenue vs. Bootlegger

"Large revenue means either large sales or high liquor taxes. If high taxes, then the field is left open for the bootlegger who pays no taxes and who can undersell."—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

Hope

"Last year I was trying to believe that this was still a good world; this year I can believe it without effort."—*John Erskine.*

Letter Puzzle 'Q'

Answers

Quadruped, quarterly, quarter, quatrain, quatorzain, Quakers, quart, queen, quadrant, quartette, quintette, quiver, Quadragesima, quire, quadrennial, quarry, quail, quotation, quintillion, quadrillion, quotient, quadruple, quintuple, quiz, quill, quorum, quince, and quarts.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Boys and the Snow-Balls

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE came a heavy fall of Snow, and the daughter of the daughter of Keturah ran in at noontide on her way home from school, and she was in Sorrow. And she wept, and said: "Those boys are just as mean as they can be. They threw snow-balls at me, and they got snow all over my Coat, and over my Cap, and in my Hair, and some of it went down my neck. And behold, I am all covered with snow, and the boys wait just around the Corner to throw more snow-balls at me.

And I took off her Coat, and shook it. And I took off her Cap, and placed it where it would dry. And I picked out snow from her Golden Hair and from her neck. And Keturah, she came also, and took the little girl to wash her face and wipe away the tears.

And I called up the daughter of Keturah and said, Thy daughter is here, and we desire that she shall lunch with us, and go back to school from here.

And the daughter of Keturah answered, it is well. So let her do.

Now Keturah had a Corking Good Lunch ready, and she set on another plate. And we all sat down, and gave God thanks. And there was a bouquet upon the table, and Keturah turned it around so that the brightest flowers were toward the daughter of the daughter of Keturah. And Keturah said, the flowers desire to look across the table and to welcome our Little Girl.

And we had a Happy Luncheon together. And when it was over, I said, Now let me hear what Musick thou has lately learned.

And she said, I still can play Holy Night, that I learned at Christmas; and I have a piece that is called The Butterfly, where one hand crosseth the other, and the Butterfly moveth up and down in pretty curves among the flowers which the other hand playeth.

And I said, Let us hear that.

And she said, I will do it. And, Grandpa, when I cross my hands, look thou, and behold how many Rings are on my fingers.

And I smiled at her little vanity concerning the Rings; neither did I reprove her: for she will outgrow all that if grown folk have sense enough to let her alone. And we had Fifteen Happy minutes at the Piano. And I remembered with what joy my father heard his Daughter and afterward his Granddaughter at the Piano, even as do I.

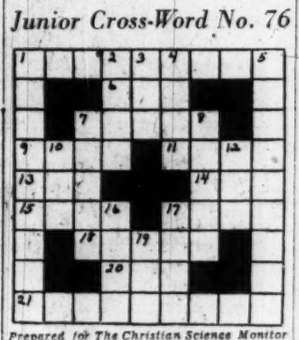
And the time came for the daughter of the daughter of Keturah to go back to school. And she said, what a happy time I have had, and this would not have come to me if those Naughty Boys had not thrown snow at me.

And I said, Thus doth the Good Lord God bring possibilities of good out of evil, and thus I hope it will be evermore.

And she said, I am glad I came.

And I said, if I find those boys, I will thank them; but I will ask them not to do it Again.

Junior Cross-Word No. 76



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Rainy River is on northern border of this state.
6—Exist.
7—Striped mammal of the cat family.
9—Christmas carol.
11—Table-land.
13—Beverage.
14—Chart.
15—Curve.
17—Author of "Les Miserables."
18—Residences.
20—Equality in value.
21—Indians who live on a Florida reservation.

Down

1—What are the Adirondacks?
2—Spike of metal.
3—Unit of energy.
4—To appear.
5—U. S. Naval Academy is here.
7—To instruct.
8—Joel Chandler Harris wrote of "Uncle ——."
10—Over (poetic).
12—To sink in the middle.
16—Name of an Indian reservation in Arizona.
17—Illustrious man.
19—Human being.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brotherly Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Regina, Sask.

THE pioneer spirit of helpfulness has been revived in Saskatchewan! After several dry years, last season brought rain again to some parts of the Province; but in patches here and there, the drought still persisted. In other parts, grasshoppers had cleaned out every blade that grew.

The districts where rain was plentiful and where grasshoppers had not visited, had bumper crops; and these districts, with the unselfishness the depression has fostered, made a "thank-offering" after harvest. Farmers enlisted the aid of the Provincial Relief Commission and the railways, and shipped carload after carload of grain and vegetables from their bounteous store to the dried-out and "hopper"-infested areas.

Nor has Saskatchewan alone been active in this way! Several carloads of fruit and vegetables were shipped from other provinces, notably Ontario. People may say what they like about the selfishness of the present day. But just let the need arise, and brotherly love springs again into action.

For the Scrapbook

'Tis the mind that makes the body rich.—*Shakespeare.*

He who wishes to know the road through the mountains must ask those who have already trodden it. —*Chinese Maxim.*

It is only he who possesses absolute truth in the world who can create.—*Confucius.*

Always I have plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought that a flower would grow. —*Lincoln.*

It is the great modern maxim: Work, always work, and yet more work.—*Gambetta.*

To understand is to forgive.—Ascribed to *Madame de Stael.*

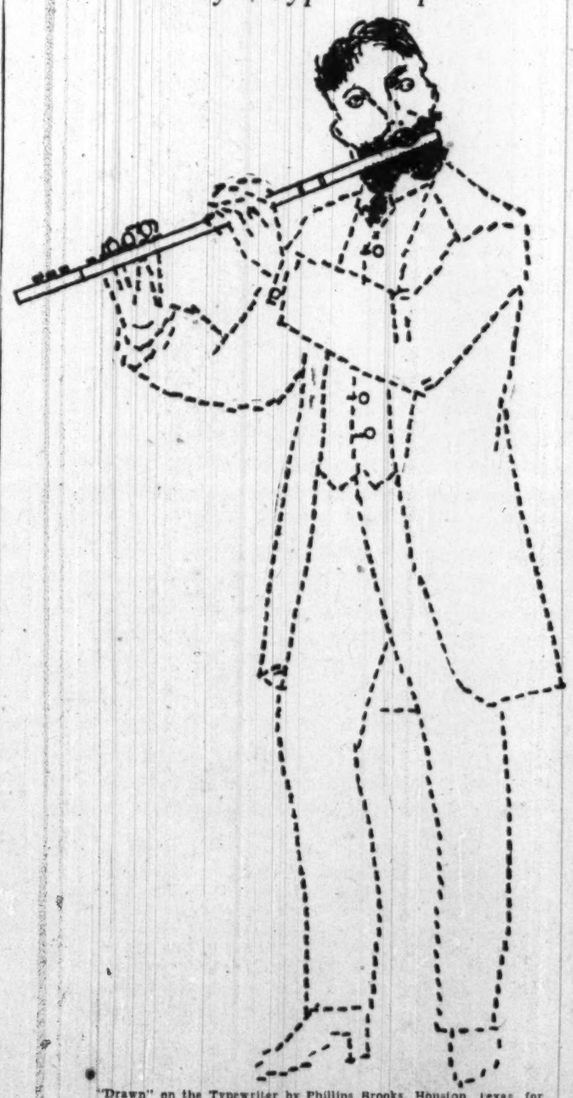
There is none so rich but he sometimes owes. There is none so poor but one may sometimes borrow of him.—*Rabelais.*

Nature never deceives us; it is always we who deceive ourselves.—*Rousseau.*

I think, therefore, I am.—*Descartes.*

Love makes people inventive.—*Moliere.*

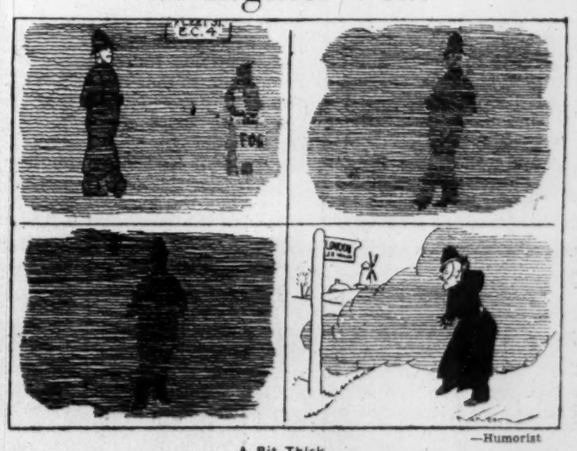
Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Phillips Brooks, Houston, Texas, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLUTE PLAYER

In Lighter Vein



A Bit Thick

—Humorist

Young Webster

As a teacher I have heard many funny things said by children, but this is the best.

"What is cowhide chiefly used for?" I said to my class one day.

A boy raised his hand.

"I know, sir," he said brightly.

"Tell the class," I encouraged him.

"To keep the cow together, sir," was the reply.—*Scranton Times.*

Too Soon

Husband: "Goodness' sake I smell something burning."

Wife: "Yes it's the pie; but according to the cookbook, I can't take it out for another 12 minutes."—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

First Pick

"Can you give me a job where I can keep dressed up and won't have too much work?" said the applicant.

"I'll keep you in mind," said the office manager, "and when I find two jobs like that, you can have the other one."—*Pathfinder.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Scout reports that in a heavy traffic tie-up in New York five radio-equipped taxicabs were tuned in on the same program—household recipes for the making of jam.

Oakland Tribune—The price of a ride around the world in an airplane has been set at $35,000, but those who have half that amount can generally find ways to give it wing.

Los Angeles Times: Calamity inspires the most popular songs. Now it's the wolf, and the last time it was a shortage of bananas.

Detroit Free Press: A description of a low-cost airplane says the engine would come to $195, the fuselage to $390, and it adds "cost of wings and gear could be added." As optional equipment, perhaps.

MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Youth, Light and Liberty

"YOUTH must be served"—so we have been told—but this adage, like so many others, seems out of date in the face of world conditions today. "Youth must serve," is the new slogan. In countries like Russia, Italy and Germany, where, within recent years, an old order has been overthrown, it is on this basis that youth has been won to support the new.

The appeal was not made to self-interest. There was no talk of amassing wealth, little of becoming individually prosperous. Rather the appeal was to the idealism of youth—to courage, self-sacrifice and service. And what has been the result? The ardor of youth was captured and in overwhelming numbers they have come forward with the cry, "Take us, use us, we must serve. We give ourselves for our community, our country."

By comparison, it would seem that those countries which still have faith in democratic and liberal ideals and in an economic system which, although it recognizes the need for reform, still gives high place to individual initiative and achievement, have been slow to realize that, if they would win the heart and enthusiasm of youth, they, too, must appeal to them, not on the score of self-interest, but on behalf of service and community effort. It was therefore of particular interest, and a sign of President Roosevelt's awareness and sagacity, that when he spoke before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, he made special reference to "this new generation," its practical idealism, and its demand for social betterment and social justice.

This was a beginning, but present-day democracy still lags in its appeal to youth. Those nations which believe with all their hearts in liberty for the individual, and in the democratic form of government as an embodiment of that ideal, must, if they would appeal to the younger generation, do some clear thinking which shall bring to light a new definition of liberty, clearly divorcing it from any confusion with selfishness and self-interest. The license which masquerades as liberty makes no demand on youth's capacity for self-sacrifice. But by exalting genuine liberty the democratic nations can make a stronger appeal than any which merely asks submission to regimentation. They can ask for the self-discipline which is the basis of self-government.

For true liberty is an ideal of incalculable value, and is not only consistent with social justice, the ideal so attractive to youth today, but essential to it. Without freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, freedom of discussion, all this massed enthusiasm and devotion of youth may be used to achieve misguided aims, may be hypnotized by unintelligent and disastrous theories, may be deprived of the right and light of individual self-government.

For this reason it is of the utmost importance that those countries which cling to democratic ideals should purge their concept of liberty and present it anew to this generation, showing that in its true nature it is not license but freedom to seek the light.

Mass movements of youth today are all toward service of country. But this service may prove to be the worst sort of disservice, unless it is enlightened. Suppression tends to deprive a people of essential channels of intelligence and light. And "where there is no vision the people perish." Individual freedom to seek and follow the light is liberty, and in those countries which guard the freedom of the individual as a sacred trust, youth has the grand privilege of serving its country in the path of this true liberty.

Two Men and Antarctica

CIVILIZATION is reaching southward. Once again men are pounding at the thundering ice barrier that enchains the continental vastness of Antarctica. Lincoln Ellsworth's transpolar expedition in the stout little Wyatt Earp has landed at Little America and the rival expedition of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is not far astern.

Down under the coldest corner of the world, thousands of ice-choked miles beyond the last bleak outpost of human habitation, two American explorers are competing for the fame that awaits the one who is first to cross the frozen continent from sea to sea.

What is the significance of this epic race between Ellsworth and Byrd and of the struggle which both must wage against the relentless forces of wind and weather and fleeting daylight? Objectives there are aplenty in charting the antarctic's unknown regions. The geologists, meteorologists and other "ologists" will have their day. But greatest of all is the geographical quest—the crossing of the continent from Ross Sea, eastward past the pole, 1450 miles to the Filchner shelf ice on Weddell Sea.

Within that vast white wilderness is the answer to the question that has puzzled geographers for nearly a century. Is the territory between the oceanic indentations of Ross and Weddell Seas an ice-locked strait dividing Antarctica into two continents? Or is it one vast elevation linking the Queen Maud Range explored by Amundsen to the ice-capped peaks of desolate Graham Land that loom out of the Antarctic Ocean on the meridian of Cape Horn like a jagged, broken link in the Andes chain?

Even when the geographical possibilities of these south polar expeditions are more generally understood, people still may wonder what useful advantages such conquests can reveal. This is the question that arose in the wake of the long line of arctic explorers, a question which time has answered to some degree in projected air stations for safe transatlantic travel. In less than a quarter of a century after Peary discovered the north pole, Soviet ice breakers were carrying holiday excursionists into the arctic fringe of Siberia, northward into the track of the midnight sun.

Hardly more than a century has elapsed since the Connecticut Yankee, Nathaniel Palmer, blazed the trail of antarctic research in the little Stonington sloop Hero. Yet within that time a host of great navigators have shaded in huge chunks on the map of the southern continent. And in their wake has emerged a whaling industry that has netted millions of dollars to Norwegian fisheries and substantial sums in license fees to Great Britain through the jurisdiction it claims because of exploration in certain waters.

Still another motive impels these wing-shod captains of polar discovery. That is the desire of men to increase their knowledge of the things of the earth, to clear new pathways to human progress. Frontiers, even intangible ones, are what inspire men.

A Canal Should Carry Ships

THE primary object in digging a canal is not to give men work; not to put money into circulation; not to generate cheap electricity; it is to carry ships. This fundamental fact cannot be emphasized too often in discussing the St. Lawrence waterway project. All the previous advantages are continually cited as a reason for starting construction, but investigation reveals a singular lack of statistical information to prove what is the real question at issue: Would the canal really be justified economically as a carrier of goods?

Certainly the burden of proof for a project costing the United States anywhere from $272,453,000 (Mr. Roosevelt's estimate) to $573,136,000 (Senator Wagner's estimate), with proportionate sums from Canada, rests on its sponsors. But Mr. Roosevelt touches only lightly on that cardinal point, and Mr. Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, cited by Mr. Roosevelt, considers the canal as though it were a power project.

Nobody doubts the canal would create electricity as a by-product, but would it carry ships? As a matter of fact, the Government's case for the canal, as a canal, rests on economic studies made years ago when American crops were really moving to Europe and before farmers were paid to destroy their surplus.

Whatever reason there may have been then for desiring the waterway, these studies are now out of date. How many ships would use the canal today to carry farm goods abroad? A layman cannot say. The Government gives no clue. On the other hand, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the impartial Brookings Institution, in a detailed analysis of the whole scheme, has emphatically answered that the canal's use would be limited and expensive. It would require a subsidy, paid by taxpayers, at the expense of the railroads. The canal would be frozen five and a half months a year, Dr. Moulton estimates. Is Dr. Moulton wrong? Then, the Government should cite chapter and verse to disprove his statements. The matter is too important to be left uncertain.

As a project to give men employment, the waterway has encountered the opposition of Senator Robert F. Wagner, outstanding sponsor of public works. If cheap electric power is the President's chief desire, Mr. Wagner suggests a pact for development of water power without building the canal.

The canal will be a success or a failure as a canal—important as all its subsidiary objectives may be. And so to repeat the statement made at the outset—the primary object of a canal is not to give employment, not to put money into circulation, not to create water power—but to carry ships.

A Luxury We Cannot Afford

NOT so long ago a college education was looked upon in America as a luxury. At one time only the most prosperous citizens could afford to send their children to institutions of higher learning. And a sizable percentage of these, in sending their children, were actuated by belief that a social prestige so gained was the greatest accruing benefit.

Times change. And concepts broaden. Today we hear Dr. L. R. Alderman, director in work relief education for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, declare that ignorance "is the most expensive thing in the world."

At this same time we learn several pertinent facts in connection with this work. We learn, for instance, that the Federal Government is distributing $2,000,000 a month to the states so that 40,000 unemployed teachers may give instruction to those who need it, and that all but four states have definite programs in this campaign for literacy.

"Ignorance which results in low standards and superstitions, and retards social developments," Dr. Alderman said further, "fails to balance the supposed savings in direct expenditures for education."

The old theory of education as a social advantage, and the later, and equally erroneous one, of education as giving the individual an economic advantage over his less fortunate fellow is fast giving way to the fact that education's greatest value is in the raising of the educational level of the nation as a whole through a system that reaches every individual to some extent.

The old belief that only a few individuals are capable of taking advantage of higher education is one of the weights that still retard progress. Not every man or woman will make a great lawyer or architect, not everyone will find in a college curriculum the kind of education he most needs, but in every one is some talent that should be cultivated—that must be cultivated if the nation is to continue to progress.

In ignorance lies the greatest danger to any nation. For ignorance breeds superstition, fear, crime and visionless greed. These are the evils that take the greatest toll of the nation's resources. The sum which the Federal Government is spending on the educational program is small in comparison with that which is being poured out in the laudable effort to stabilize the nation's economic structure. But from no other expenditure will there be a richer harvest of accomplishment. Ignorance has already cost immeasurably more than we shall spend on education. Ignorance is a luxury that we can no longer afford.

To Hawaii by Air

ROARING over the rolling blue Pacific with the smooth precision of a practice flight, a United States naval air squadron has hopped that 2400-mile water hazard from the mainland to Hawaii in a single stride and almost a single day.

Six giant flying boats moved as a single unit. Twelve powerful motors droned as one. Lieut.-Commander Knefler McGinnis and his twenty-nine officers and men did their duty. Perfect coördination of men and machinery made aviation history.

The jump from San Francisco to Honolulu is the longest oceanic mass-formation flight ever completed. Aeronautical experts regard it as an achievement surpassing even any single stage of the hop-skip-and-jump world's fair jaunt of Italo Balbo and his flying men from Rome.

Unquestionably aviation roosts on a higher perch today as a result of this dramatic flight to Hawaii. But aviation isn't likely to waste much time in flapping its wings. For already the Pan American Airways, in search of new worlds to conquer in the realm of commercial air travel, is considering the very route marked out by the silver-tipped wings of the navy's squadron.

The significance of this Pacific flight from the standpoint of commercial aviation cannot be overlooked. For it is the military and naval air services which have blazed the sky trails now traversed by private mail and passenger lines, providing a practical laboratory for testing ships and motors and other flying gadgets later utilized by commercial interests. The long ocean flight of the navy's squadron and the accuracy with which it hit that island pinpoint on the Pacific chart also demonstrates the extent to which the radio and specially designed navigational instruments have been adapted for safe ocean flying.

The whole United States followed the progress of those navy airmen. People may also wonder with what feelings the radio reports of the flight were followed in Japan. But in this respect the most significant point perhaps is not that the squadron flew to Hawaii, but that it stopped there. It is a different proposition from a flight to the Philippines, which would involve four ocean hops instead of one. In view of the Washington and London naval treaties and the Philippine Independence Bill, there is considerable evidence that Hawaii, not Luzon, is the American Navy's western outpost, and that Japan, like the United States and Great Britain, has been conceded superiority in its home waters.

The flight from California to Hawaii was aimed at the practical side of aviation, not at Japan. Naval authorities insist this mass flight was merely a "routine transfer" of ships from one station to another. It is the logical way of moving flying boats. The days of crating airplanes for transportation by water are about over. Commander McGinnis and his flying mates have proved that aviation is growing up.

Refining Pure Gold

RENOWNED for its modesty in expression, the State of California has aroused some curiosity as to its objectives in the order of its Department of Education to lay greater emphasis on oral instruction in the public schools. A slight hint may be found in the statement that the movement seeks "the promotion of fluency in speech and thinking, to the end that inhibitions of one sort or another shall be broken down."

The average easterner is quite ready to assert boldly that California has no inhibitions of speech—at least to any observable degree. And he is willing to agree that if he were a Californian he would be as insistent in allowing none about his premises. As to the promotion of fluency in speech, the East has had moments when it thought seriously of sending a commission to California to study the methods under which that State has acquired such a high degree of proficiency in the very subject which it now desires to improve.

The East has heard of California's climate in terms which would stagger any effort even to equal, much less improve. In fact, the descriptions have been so realistic that many an easterner has acquired a California tan by merely reading about it. Perhaps the intensive program now being developed by two committees, one each for northern and southern California, will result in a brand of weather which even Florida, with all its splendid equipment for rhapsody, will find it difficult to equal.

Editorial Notes

In addition to his other accomplishments, Premier Mussolini, whose eleven years of successful Italian leadership has recently been commemorated in a volume of 200 poems issued at Naples, is now, it is obvious, "well versed in poetry."

Brazil, where the various states are engaged in spirited competition for first honors in a fight for literacy, seems to be the scene of an entirely new and highly desirable variety of nation-wide "spelling contest."

The $24,000 paid by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach for the original manuscript constitutes another "high" in the "Star-Spangled Banner" beyond the reach of the average citizen.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Surveying the Profitable Canal Zone—Economy as a Perilous Issue

Washington

THE Government is about to have a survey made of the Panama Canal Zone, with especial reference to its economic conditions, the extent to which governmental activities there compete with private enterprise, its cost to the nation and alleged "socialistic" characteristics in general. The inevitable college professor has been sought out to prosecute this inquiry, which, whatever its value to the nation, will at least contribute to the profit and comfort of a member of the educational profession which just now is suffering sore straits. I know of no more pleasant place to spend a hard winter than the governmental hotel at Colon with its outlook on the blue Mexican gulf, its spacious swimming pool and its broad parterres of tropical flowers.

It was just before the water was turned into the "big ditch" that I spent two months there studying its construction under the able direction of the late Gen. George W. Goethals, and preparing material for a book I afterward published. Then, as now, there was outcry from all sorts of business interests that the Government was depriving someone of a chance to make money. The Panama Railroad, built originally by the French across the isthmus, was itself profitable, and owned a line of steamships plying weekly between New York and Colon.

The ships at that time were chiefly employed in carrying cement and other materials for the canal, but had excellent passenger accommodations. Because of their ownership by the canal company they were able to give exceedingly cheap rates to employees of that corporation. This was then, and must be now, a notable contribution to the welfare of the workers, for it is of the utmost importance that people temporarily resident in a tropical climate should have a radical change of environment at least once a year.

Private shipping interests protest against the government ownership of the Panama line. Private interests in Panama oppose the commissaries, or great stores in the Zone at which canal employees can buy necessaries at practically cost price, and free of tariff duties. Private business protests against the running of hotels by the Government at Ancon and Colon, although they are operated exceedingly well. As for the railroad, it affords an illustration of what can be done by government operation that is very disquieting to railroad managers.

And so there is to be a survey. Oddly enough, the Canal Zone, with all its attendant activities, is perhaps the one piece of government property which is profitable. Last year it netted $20,000,000 and its estimated profits for the coming year are $24,000,000. This is such an astonishing fact that it is no wonder a survey has been ordered.

* * *

It is not a bit too early for newspapers to begin speculating on the presidential timber available for the Republicans in 1936. Readers are always interested in that sort of prophetic discussion and the gentlemen whose names are mentioned always feel a gentle flow about the heart at the thought that they are thus held eminent in the mind of some journalist. But I think it is far too early for any potential candidate on the Republican ticket to take his chances too seriously.

Just at present the old-line Republicans, a few of the less conspicuous of whom were left in Washington after the recent elections, seem inclined to take up economy as a campaign cry. It has never been a peculiarly effective slogan, but this year with talks of a deficit of six billions, and expenditures of ten billions in six months, there might seem to be an opening for an assault along the lines once sententiously indicated by Calvin Coolidge when he said: "I'm for economy. And after that I'm for more economy."

But it might as well be noted that none of the Progressive Republicans—Borah, Johnson, Norris, or men of their type—are saying a word about economy. And Vandenberg, of Michigan, and Reed, of Pennsylvania, who have discussed the subject in the Senate, have dealt with it in pussyfooting fashion.

They condemn extravagance, but are particularly careful not to declare the Roosevelt program extravagant. They are strong for economy but not at the cost of criticizing any of the expenditures made by the Administration under authority already granted by Congress. Perhaps extravagance now may prove the greatest economy in the end, and with nominating conventions three years away prudent politicians are avoiding anything which looks like obstruction.

Artists Are Human Beings

THREE weeks' service on the regional committee administering the Federal Works of Art Project in Southern California has proved an education in artists, if not in art. Most emphatically it shows that these artists are human—some of them all too human.

The committee here, under the chairmanship of Merle Armitage, received urgent orders to put sixty artists to work at once. Many known by the committee to be in need, were immediately commissioned to ply their art for Uncle Sam's salary. As quickly as possible, a headquarters was opened and applicants streamed in.

The first applicant was a plumber who "did a little painting." Fully three-quarters of the applicants could not be classed as artists—pathetic little old ladies who painted little scenes from nature; large numbers of immature art students and a generous sprinkling of down-at-heel commercial artists—all equally incapable of carrying out a creative design. Such people were reluctantly turned away because Washington orders were explicit: "This is first an art project."

One quarter of the applicants, then, could be legitimately considered for employment. At this point the first illuminating discovery occurred. Creative artists jumped at the opportunity to work hard for their Government and were grateful for the modest salary offered. And when the committee, discovering how many worthy artists were in need, reduced the salaries of some to spread the total money over a larger number, the real artists were glad to help by taking a reduction in pay.

People difficult to deal with were the reputable potboilers of two-car-prosperity days, those who had mastered the trick of turning out pretty pictures with the least effort and the largest financial return. With their market gone, they proposed to "chisel" Uncle Sam. Said one, applying for work: "Why should I produce for $26.50 a week the same sort of picture for which I used to get $2500?" The committee told him he would have to do much better than that. He never came back.

The more capable the artist the harder he works. That's why he is an artist. Some of the $15 a week "helpers" produced more and better art than artists on higher salaries. Best and happiest workers of all are those artists who gave most of their time even in 1927, to teaching or other means of support, because their art was too genuine to win a ready market. All they ever asked was a chance to work, and now, temporarily, they are getting it.

The highest quality of talent employed is among the sculptors. With few commissions since the collapse of the building industry, they are almost all in need. A roster of the Southern California sculptors working on the federal project shows that most of our foremost workers in this medium are now being employed by Uncle Sam.

In most cases the artists here are asked to produce movable mural panels, easel pictures, water colors, prints, bas-reliefs or figures in the round, suitable for distribution to schools or libraries. As the project progresses, requests by public institutions for permanent murals or sculpture are coming in and a few groups of artists are being diverted to this work.

One myth is definitely exploded. It is the tradition that the "practical" commercial artists of the boom days were the true descendants of the journeyman artists of the Renaissance. This experience shows that such people seldom have an idea and even their craftsmanship is weak.

The real artists, in this region at least, are getting a better break from Uncle Sam than the art-buying public ever accorded them. They hope that the Federal Works of Art Project may give them a permanent chance to show what they can produce in return for modest craftsmen's wages. A. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

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President Wilson and Japan

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is certainly to be hoped that the writer of "Russo-Japanese Alarms" in the Monitor of January 2 is right in his major contentions that the Japanese people are not alarmed or ambitious about Siberia. The main thesis is a matter of opinion, and cannot be determined factually. One specific assertion, however, calls for correction. It is stated that "Japan entered upon that ill-starred adventure (the intervention in Siberia of July, 1918) on the invitation of President Wilson." This places responsibility for the episode on Mr. Wilson's shoulders. The easily proved facts are:

(1) Mr. Wilson almost single handed prevented intervention from November, 1917, to July, 1918.

(2) He negotiated a joint action with Japan in July because that was the only means of imposing conditions and limits, and of putting American troops on the spot to prevent as many excesses as possible.

(3) Britain and France were strongest in bringing pressure for intervention. Popular opinion in Japan was so strong for intervention that Baron Motono, the Foreign Minister, told American Ambassador Morris in February that if he didn't take a stronger line in Siberia he feared the army, Diet and newspapers would upset the Government. When the agreement to intervene was approved, in July, the Japanese Government said that public opinion must not learn of the conditions imposed from Washington, so eager was it for a strong line in Siberia.

It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Wilson was the only sane factor in an insane world—he was, incidentally, joined by Thomas Masaryk, father of the incipient Czechoslovak nation, for the rescue of whose legions the intervention was allegedly necessary. E. D. C.

Washington.

Our Part

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many of us become perplexed and bewildered at the many demoralizing influences we hear and see—over the radio, at the movies, through newspapers and magazines and on the billboards. And we say, "Yes, it is too bad, but what can we do about it?"

Let us resolve to begin now to do something. It is the duty of every right-thinking person to rise in rebellion against such corruption. It is never too late. Let each one of us begin now to do our part.

If we have listened to a radio program depicting crime, drunkenness, prize fighting, or any entertainment or advertising of a demoralizing nature, we can at least write to the radio station and give them our opinion regarding such a broadcast. We should also express our appreciation for the good that we hear. Commendation for programs of refinement will probably do more to encourage a better quality of entertainment than anything else can do.

If we see a picture at the theater which we consider degrading to the characters of our children, we should walk out, and tell the manager that what is unfit for our children to see is surely not enjoyed by us. Or a letter to the manager will surely receive some consideration.

If we want to discourage the exploitation of intoxicants, we can cease to patronize places where they are sold, and tell the proprietor our reasons for making a change.

In the case of cigarette and tobacco advertisements, we should write to the publishers of such newspapers or magazines and express our objections.

We must all be alert to act through the many channels there are to help to make a cleaner and better country in which to live. We can then say "We do our part."

Fairoaks, Calif. MRS. E. O. WEBER.

Time for "Smelling Contest"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I mow lawns, clean windows and do janitor work in order not to miss one copy of the best paper in the world, The Christian Science Monitor. Only once has the Monitor disappointed me. I thought it would never have to print that the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed.

The wets must have stayed up all night while the drys just waited for daylight.

What we need is a smelling contest, some way to get at the genuine difference between a tavern and a saloon. The old and the 1934 model look exactly alike here.

Fifty per cent of the 50-cents-an-hour wages is finding its way into these places that give nothing for something. ISABELLA HOTCHKISS.

Fox Lake, Wis

"Golden Rule Party" Gets a Vote

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to a new name for the Prohibition Party, which obviously has outlived its usefulness, that offered by J. H. Topham of San Antonio, Texas, "Golden Rule Party," seems to me an excellent idea. I am heartily in favor of the new name and sincerely hope it may be adopted. GLENN L. FOSTER.

Red Bluff, Calif.